

MASON'S



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

When You are Reading

AND THE WORDS BECOME
BLURRED AND MISTY
THEN YOU NEED TO CONSULT

N. LAZARUS
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
25, Queen's Road, HONGKONG.

No. 19,363.

號三十六百三千九萬一第

日七初月五年申庚

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 22ND, 1920.

二拜禮 號二十月六年九國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs net.
In Bags 250 lbs net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

NOTICE.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR &

CO. LTD., beg to give notice

that after the 30th June, their
prices will be NETT and liable to
alteration in harmony with the

fluctuations in Exchange.

Hongkong, June 16th, 1920.

CARTRIDGES! CARTRIDGES!

NEWLY ARRIVED.
SPORTING CARTRIDGES,
12 10 and 20 bore. Loaded
with E C Powder, a powder
which gives universal satisfaction.
THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS
AND AMMUNITION STORE,
Nos. 5-6, Beaconsfield Arcade.

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS

GLASS ENGRING, SIGN-BOARD AND
MIRROR MAKER
CANTON MARBLE IN VARIOUS SHAPES.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
DEVELOPING PRINTING AND ENLARGING
UNDERSTAND.
TELEPHONE 1212.

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 " to 9.30 " " 10 "
9.30 " to 11.00 " " 15 "
11.00 " to 12.30 p.m. " 15 "
12.30 p.m. to 2.30 " " 10 "
2.30 " to 5.00 " " 15 "
5.00 " to 8.00 " " 10 "

NIGHT CARS

8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SATURDAY

Extra Car—12.00 Midnight.

SUNDAYS

7.30 a.m.
8.00 " to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.30 " to 11.00 a.m. " 10 "
11.30 " to 12.00 noon " 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " " 15 "
5.30 " to 8.00 " " 10 "
8.00 " to 8.30 " " 15 "
8.30 " to 8.00 " " 10 "

NIGHT CARS

As on Week Days.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,
Des Voeux Road.

Season and punch tickets available for
all cars, not already full, running at the
time stated in the Company's time-tables,
but not for special cars can be obtained on
application at the Company's Office. No
Season ticket will be issued until payment
thereof has been made in Bank Notes or
by Cheque or Comptroller Order, represent-
ing Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, APRIL 22nd, 1920, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 3A Local	No. 3B Through Express	No. 7 Local	No. 9 Through Express	No. 11 Local	No. 12 Through Express	No. 17 Local	No. 18 Through Express	No. 19 Local	No. 21 Local	No. 25 Local	No. 26 Through Express	No. 28 Local	No. 29 Through Express	No. 30 Local	No. 31 Through Express	No. 32 Local	No. 33 Through Express	No. 34 Local	No. 35 Through Express	No. 36 Local	No. 37 Through Express	No. 38 Local	No. 39 Through Express	No. 40 Local	No. 41 Through Express	No. 42 Local	No. 43 Through Express	No. 44 Local	No. 45 Through Express	No. 46 Local	No. 47 Through Express	No. 48 Local	No. 49 Through Express	No. 50 Local	No. 51 Through Express	No. 52 Local	No. 53 Through Express	No. 54 Local	No. 55 Through Express	No. 56 Local	No. 57 Through Express	No. 58 Local	No. 59 Through Express	No. 60 Local	No. 61 Through Express	No. 62 Local	No. 63 Through Express	No. 64 Local	No. 65 Through Express	No. 66 Local	No. 67 Through Express	No. 68 Local	No. 69 Through Express	No. 70 Local	No. 71 Through Express	No. 72 Local	No. 73 Through Express	No. 74 Local	No. 75 Through Express	No. 76 Local	No. 77 Through Express	No. 78 Local	No. 79 Through Express	No. 80 Local	No. 81 Through Express	No. 82 Local	No. 83 Through Express	No. 84 Local	No. 85 Through Express	No. 86 Local	No. 87 Through Express	No. 88 Local	No. 89 Through Express	No. 90 Local	No. 91 Through Express	No. 92 Local	No. 93 Through Express	No. 94 Local	No. 95 Through Express	No. 96 Local	No. 97 Through Express	No. 98 Local	No. 99 Through Express	No. 100 Local	No. 101 Through Express	No. 102 Local	No. 103 Through Express	No. 104 Local	No. 105 Through Express	No. 106 Local	No. 107 Through Express	No. 108 Local	No. 109 Through Express	No. 110 Local	No. 111 Through Express	No. 112 Local	No. 113 Through Express	No. 114 Local	No. 115 Through Express	No. 116 Local	No. 117 Through Express	No. 118 Local	No. 119 Through Express	No. 120 Local	No. 121 Through Express	No. 122 Local	No. 123 Through Express	No. 124 Local	No. 125 Through Express	No. 126 Local	No. 127 Through Express	No. 128 Local	No. 129 Through Express	No. 130 Local	No. 131 Through Express	No. 132 Local	No. 133 Through Express	No. 134 Local	No. 135 Through Express	No. 136 Local	No. 137 Through Express	No. 138 Local	No. 139 Through Express	No. 140 Local	No. 141 Through Express	No. 142 Local	No. 143 Through Express	No. 144 Local	No. 145 Through Express	No. 146 Local	No. 147 Through Express	No. 148 Local	No. 149 Through Express	No. 150 Local	No. 151 Through Express	No. 152 Local	No. 153 Through Express	No. 154 Local	No. 155 Through Express	No. 156 Local	No. 157 Through Express	No. 158 Local	No. 159 Through Express	No. 160 Local	No. 161 Through Express	No. 162 Local	No. 163 Through Express	No. 164 Local	No. 165 Through Express	No. 166 Local	No. 167 Through Express	No. 168 Local	No. 169 Through Express	No. 170 Local	No. 171 Through Express	No. 172 Local	No. 173 Through Express	No. 174 Local	No. 175 Through Express	No. 176 Local	No. 177 Through Express	No. 178 Local	No. 179 Through Express	No. 180 Local	No. 181 Through Express	No. 182 Local	No. 183 Through Express	No. 184 Local	No. 185 Through Express	No. 186 Local	No. 187 Through Express	No. 188 Local	No. 189 Through Express	No. 190 Local	No. 191 Through Express	No. 192 Local	No. 193 Through Express	No. 194 Local	No. 195 Through Express	No. 196 Local	No. 197 Through Express	No. 198 Local	No. 199 Through Express	No. 200 Local	No. 201 Through Express	No. 202 Local	No. 203 Through Express	No. 204 Local	No. 205 Through Express	No. 206 Local	No. 207 Through Express	No. 208 Local	No. 209 Through Express	No. 210 Local	No. 211 Through Express	No. 212 Local	No. 213 Through Express	No. 214 Local	No. 215 Through Express	No. 216 Local	No. 217 Through Express	No. 218 Local	No. 219 Through Express	No. 220 Local	No. 221 Through Express	No. 222 Local	No. 223 Through Express	No. 224 Local	No. 225 Through Express	No. 226 Local	No. 227 Through Express	No. 228 Local	No. 229 Through Express	No. 230 Local	No. 231 Through Express	No. 232 Local	No. 233 Through Express	No. 234 Local	No. 235 Through Express	No. 236 Local	No. 237 Through Express	No. 238 Local	No. 239 Through Express	No. 240 Local	No. 241 Through Express	No. 242 Local	No. 243 Through Express	No. 244 Local	No. 245 Through Express	No. 246 Local	No. 247 Through Express	No. 248 Local	No. 249 Through Express	No. 250 Local	No. 251 Through Express	No. 252 Local	No. 253 Through Express	No. 254 Local	No. 255 Through Express	No. 256 Local	No. 257 Through Express	No. 258 Local	No. 259 Through Express	No. 260 Local	No. 261 Through Express	No. 262 Local	No. 263 Through Express	No. 264 Local	No. 265 Through Express	No. 266 Local	No. 267 Through Express	No. 268 Local	No. 269 Through Express	No. 270 Local	No. 271 Through Express	No. 272 Local	No. 273 Through Express	No. 274 Local	No. 275 Through Express	No. 276 Local	No. 277 Through Express	No. 278 Local	No. 279 Through Express	No. 280 Local	No. 281 Through Express	No. 282 Local	No. 283 Through Express	No. 284 Local	No. 285 Through Express	No. 286 Local	No. 287 Through Express	No. 288 Local	No. 289 Through Express	No. 290 Local	No. 291 Through Express	No. 292 Local	No. 293 Through Express	No. 294 Local	No. 295 Through Express	No. 296 Local	No. 297 Through Express	No. 298 Local	No. 299 Through Express	No. 300 Local	No. 301 Through Express	No. 302 Local	No. 303 Through Express	No. 304 Local	No. 305 Through Express	No. 306 Local	No. 307 Through Express	No. 308 Local	No. 309 Through Express	No. 310 Local	No. 311 Through Express	No. 312 Local	No. 313 Through Express	No. 314 Local	No. 315 Through Express	No. 316 Local	No. 317 Through Express	No. 318 Local	No. 319 Through Express	No. 320 Local	No. 321 Through Express	No. 322 Local	No. 323 Through Express	No. 324 Local	No. 325 Through Express	No. 326 Local	No. 327 Through Express	No. 328 Local	No. 329 Through Express	No. 330 Local	No. 331 Through Express	No. 332 Local	No. 333 Through Express	No. 334 Local	No. 335 Through Express	No. 336 Local	No. 337 Through Express	No. 338 Local	No. 339 Through Express	No. 340 Local	No. 341 Through Express	No. 342 Local	No. 343 Through Express	No. 344 Local	No. 345 Through Express	No. 346 Local	No. 347 Through Express	No. 348 Local	No. 349 Through Express	No. 350 Local	No. 351 Through Express	No. 352 Local	No. 353 Through Express	No. 354 Local	No. 355 Through Express	No. 356 Local	No. 357 Through Express	No. 358 Local	No. 359 Through Express	No. 360 Local	No. 361 Through Express	No. 362 Local	No. 363 Through Express	No. 364 Local	No. 365 Through Express	No. 366 Local	No. 367 Through Express	No. 368 Local	No. 369 Through Express	No. 370 Local	No. 371 Through Express	No. 372 Local	No. 373 Through Express	No. 374 Local	No. 375 Through Express	No. 376 Local	No. 377 Through Express	No. 378 Local	No. 379 Through Express	No. 380 Local	No. 381 Through Express	No. 382 Local	No. 383 Through Express	No. 384 Local	No. 385 Through Express	No. 386 Local	No. 387 Through Express	No. 388 Local	No. 389 Through Express	No. 390 Local	No. 391 Through Express	No. 392 Local	No. 393 Through Express	No. 394 Local	No. 395 Through Express	No. 396 Local	No. 397 Through Express	No. 398 Local	No. 399 Through Express	No. 400 Local	No. 401 Through Express	No. 402 Local	No. 403 Through Express	No. 404 Local	No. 405 Through Express	No. 406 Local	No. 407 Through Express	No. 408 Local	No. 409 Through Express	No. 410 Local	No. 411 Through Express	No. 412 Local	No. 413 Through Express	No. 414 Local	No. 415 Through Express	No. 416 Local	No. 417 Through Express	No. 418 Local	No. 419 Through Express	No. 420 Local	No. 421 Through Express	No. 422 Local	No. 423 Through Express	No. 424 Local	No. 425 Through Express	No. 426 Local	No. 427 Through Express	No. 428 Local	No. 429 Through Express	No. 430 Local	No. 431 Through Express	No. 432 Local	No. 433 Through Express	No. 434 Local	No. 435 Through Express	No. 436 Local	No. 437 Through Express	No. 438 Local	No. 439 Through Express	No. 440 Local	No. 441 Through Express	No. 442 Local	No. 443 Through Express	No. 444 Local	No. 445 Through Express	No. 446 Local	No. 447 Through Express	No. 448 Local	No. 449 Through Express	No. 450 Local	No. 451 Through Express	No. 452 Local	No. 453 Through Express	No. 454 Local	No. 455 Through Express	No. 456 Local	No. 457 Through Express	No. 458 Local	No. 459 Through Express	No. 460 Local	No. 461 Through Express	No. 462 Local	No. 463 Through Express	No. 464 Local	No. 465 Through Express	No. 466 Local	No. 467 Through Express	No. 468 Local	No. 469 Through Express	No. 470 Local	No. 471 Through Express	No. 472 Local	No. 473 Through Express	No. 474 Local	No. 475 Through Express	No. 476 Local	No. 477 Through Express	No. 478 Local	No. 479 Through Express	No. 480 Local	No. 481 Through Express	No. 482 Local	No. 483 Through Express	No. 484 Local	No. 485 Through Express	No. 486 Local	No. 487 Through Express	No. 488 Local	No. 489 Through Express	No. 490 Local	No. 491 Through Express	No. 492 Local	No. 493 Through Express	No. 494 Local	No. 495 Through Express	No. 496 Local	No. 497 Through Express	No. 498 Local	No. 499 Through Express	No. 500 Local	No. 501 Through Express	No. 502 Local	No. 503 Through Express	No. 504 Local	No. 505 Through Express	No. 506 Local	No. 507 Through Express	No. 508 Local	No. 509 Through Express	No. 510 Local	No. 511 Through Express	No. 512 Local	No. 513 Through Express	No. 514 Local	No. 515 Through Express	No. 516 Local	No. 517 Through Express	No. 518 Local	No. 519 Through Express	No. 520 Local	No. 521 Through Express	No. 522 Local	No. 523 Through Express	No. 524 Local	No. 525 Through Express	No. 526 Local	No. 527 Through Express	No. 528 Local	No. 529 Through Express	No. 530 Local	No. 531 Through Express	No. 532 Local	No. 533 Through Express	No. 534 Local	No. 535 Through Express	No. 536 Local	No. 537 Through Express	No. 538 Local	No. 539 Through Express	No. 540 Local	No. 541 Through Express	No. 542 Local	No. 543 Through Express	No. 544 Local	No. 545 Through Express	No. 546 Local	No. 547 Through Express	No. 548 Local	No. 549 Through Express	No. 550 Local	No. 551 Through Express	No. 552 Local	No. 553 Through Express	No. 554 Local	No. 555 Through Express	No. 556 Local	No. 557 Through Express	No. 558 Local	No. 559 Through Express	No. 560 Local	No. 561 Through Express	No. 562 Local	No. 563 Through Express	No. 564 Local	No. 565 Through Express	No. 566 Local	No. 567 Through Express	No. 568 Local	No. 569 Through Express	No. 570 Local	No. 571 Through Express	No. 572 Local	No. 573 Through Express	No. 574 Local	No. 575 Through Express	No. 576 Local	No. 577 Through Express	No. 578 Local	No. 579 Through Express	No. 580 Local	No. 581 Through Express	No. 582 Local	No. 583 Through Express	No. 584 Local	No. 585 Through Express	No. 586 Local	No. 587 Through Express	No. 588 Local	No. 589 Through Express	No. 590 Local	No. 591 Through Express	No. 592 Local	No. 593 Through Express	No. 594 Local	No. 595 Through Express	No. 596 Local	No. 597 Through Express	No. 598 Local	No. 599 Through Express	No. 600 Local	No. 601 Through Express	No. 602 Local	No. 603 Through Express	No. 604 Local	No. 605 Through Express	No. 606 Local	No. 607 Through Express	No. 608 Local	No. 609 Through Express	No. 610 Local	No. 611 Through Express	No. 612 Local	No. 613 Through Express	No. 614 Local	No. 615 Through Express	No. 616 Local	No. 617 Through Express	No. 618 Local	No. 619 Through Express	No. 620 Local	No. 621 Through Express	No. 622 Local	No. 623 Through Express	No. 624 Local	No. 625 Through Express	No. 626 Local	No. 627 Through Express	No. 628 Local	No. 629 Through Express	No. 630 Local	No. 631 Through Express	No. 632 Local	No. 633 Through Express	No. 634 Local	No. 635 Through Express	No. 636 Local	No. 637 Through Express	No. 638 Local	No. 639 Through Express	No. 640 Local	No. 641 Through Express	No. 642 Local	No. 643 Through Express	No. 644 Local	No. 645 Through Express	No. 646 Local	No. 647 Through Express	No. 648 Local	No. 649 Through Express	No. 650 Local	No. 651 Through Express	No. 652 Local	No. 653 Through Express	No. 654 Local	No. 655 Through Express	No. 656 Local	No. 657 Through Express	No. 658 Local	No. 659 Through Express	No. 660 Local	No. 661 Through Express	No. 662 Local	No. 663 Through Express	No. 664 Local	No. 665 Through Express	No. 666 Local	No. 667 Through Express	No. 668 Local	No. 669 Through Express	No. 670 Local	No. 671 Through Express	No. 672 Local	No. 673 Through Express	No. 674 Local	No. 675 Through Express	No. 676 Local	No. 677 Through Express	No. 678 Local	No. 679 Through Express	No. 680 Local	No. 681 Through Express	No. 682 Local	No. 683 Through Express	No. 684 Local	No. 685 Through Express	No. 686 Local	No. 687 Through Express	No. 688 Local	No. 689 Through Express	No. 690 Local	No. 691 Through Express	No. 692 Local	No. 693 Through Express	No. 694 Local	No. 695 Through Express	No. 696 Local	No. 697 Through Express	No. 698 Local	No. 699 Through Express	No. 700 Local	No. 701 Through Express	No. 702 Local	No. 703 Through Express	No. 704 Local	No. 705 Through Express	No. 706 Local	No. 707 Through Express	No. 708 Local	No. 709 Through Express	No. 710 Local	No. 711 Through Express	No. 712 Local	No. 713 Through Express	No. 714 Local	No. 715 Through Express	No. 716 Local	No. 717 Through Express	No. 718 Local	No. 719 Through Express	No. 720 Local	No. 721 Through Express	No. 722 Local	No. 723 Through Express	No. 724 Local	No. 725 Through Express	No. 726 Local	No. 727 Through Express	No. 728 Local	No. 729 Through Express	No. 730 Local	No. 731 Through Express	No. 732 Local	No. 733 Through Express	No. 734 Local	No. 735 Through Express	No. 736 Local	No. 737 Through Express	No. 738 Local	No. 739 Through Express	No. 740 Local	No. 741 Through Express	No. 742 Local	No. 743 Through Express	No. 744 Local	No. 745 Through Express	No. 746 Local	No. 747 Through Express	No. 748 Local	No. 749 Through Express	No. 750 Local	No. 751 Through Express	No. 752 Local	No. 753 Through Express	No. 754 Local	No. 755 Through Express	No. 756 Local	No. 757 Through Express	No. 758 Local	No. 759 Through Express	No. 760 Local	No. 761 Through Express	No. 762 Local	No. 763 Through Express	No. 764 Local	No. 765 Through Express	No. 766 Local	No. 767 Through Express	No. 768 Local	No. 769 Through Express	No. 770 Local	No. 771 Through Express	No. 772 Local	No. 773 Through Express	No. 774 Local	No. 775 Through Express	No. 776 Local	No. 777 Through Express	No. 778 Local	No. 779 Through Express	No. 780 Local	No. 781 Through Express	No. 782 Local	No. 783 Through Express	No. 784 Local	No. 785 Through Express	No. 786 Local	No. 787 Through Express	No. 788 Local	No. 789 Through Express	No. 790 Local	No. 791 Through Express	No. 792 Local	No. 793 Through Express	No. 794 Local	No. 795 Through Express	No. 796 Local	No. 797 Through Express	No. 798 Local	No. 799 Through Express	No. 800 Local	No. 801 Through Express	No. 802 Local	No. 803 Through Express	No. 804 Local	No. 805 Through Express	No. 806 Local	No. 807 Through Express	No. 808 Local	No. 809 Through Express	No. 810 Local	No. 811 Through Express	No. 812 Local	No. 813 Through Express	No. 814 Local	No. 815 Through Express	No. 816 Local	No. 817 Through Express	No. 818 Local	No. 819 Through Express	No. 820 Local	No. 821 Through Express	No. 822 Local	No. 823 Through Express	No. 824 Local	No. 825 Through Express	No. 826 Local	No. 827 Through Express	No. 828 Local	No. 829 Through Express	No. 830 Local	No. 831 Through Express	No. 832 Local	No. 833 Through Express	No. 834 Local	No. 835 Through Express	No. 836 Local	No. 837 Through Express	No. 838 Local	No. 839 Through Express	No. 840 Local	No. 841 Through Express	No. 842 Local	No. 843 Through Express	No. 844 Local	No. 845 Through Express	No. 846 Local	No. 847 Through Express	No. 848 Local	No. 849 Through Express	No. 850 Local	No. 851 Through Express	No. 852 Local	No. 853 Through Express	No. 854 Local	No. 855 Through Express	No. 856 Local	No. 857 Through Express	No. 858 Local	No. 859 Through Express	No. 860 Local	No. 861 Through Express	No. 862 Local	No. 863 Through Express	No. 864 Local	No. 865 Through Express	No. 866 Local	No. 867 Through Express	No. 868 Local	No. 869 Through Express	No. 870 Local	No. 871 Through Express	No. 872 Local	No. 873 Through Express	No. 874 Local	No. 875
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END OF LEASE: PREMISES SOLD

BARGAINS

IN

PIANOS,

MUSIC & INSTRUMENTS.

COSTS ARE RISING.

EXCHANGE IS FALLING.

THE PRESENT IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY!

LATER you will have to pay MORE.

ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

(10)

Sleep in Comfort!

You'll never have your slumbers disturbed by uncomfortable pyjamas if you choose our full cut and roomy sleeping suits.

They are made of cool thin fabric that lets the air through, and we stock them in either the short or full length styles.

SHORT SLEEVES.
KNEE LENGTH.

From \$3.75 per suit.

ALL
SIZES
IN
STOCK34 to 48
Chest.LONG SLEEVES.
FULL LENGTH.

From \$4.00 per suit.

MACKINTOSH

& CO. LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE 29.

It was indeed a happy hap
when we hap to hit on the

"HAPPY HIT"

for this cigarette is recognised as the
'IT' of discriminating smokers, and it
certainly hit the mark wherever

BURLEY'S HAPPY HIT

is smoked to-day.

Ask for a tin and try it.

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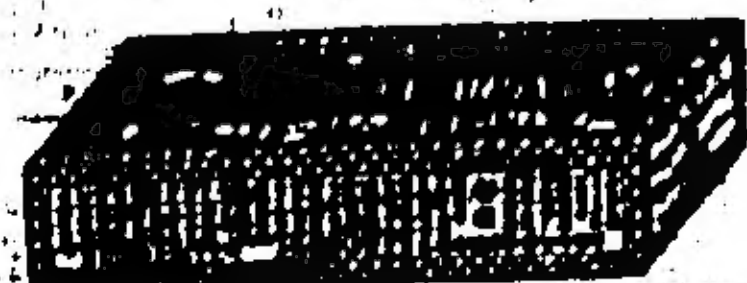
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CHINA TEA.

ITS POPULARITY IN THE BRITISH ISLES.

A history has just been compiled of tea, and other breakfast beverages by D. F. Shillington and John J. Bunting of the firm of Bunting & Co., Ltd., 23, Rood Lane E. C. 3. Of China tea they write:

"It is somewhat pathetic to reflect on the wonderful change which has come about in the taste of the British people from China tea to the Empire grown article. Patriotic sentiment might induce some to prefer British production, but this change in taste took place long years before any talk of preferential duties came up; that supposition may therefore be left out of account. It is rather difficult to define the real reason why the British grown tea is now so much preferred. Fifty years ago when China tea still held the field our neighbours in Ireland were always asking for the very strongest descriptions of it. Indeed these used to be a story current in Belfast of an old farmer going to the last tea he had was not very strong, his grocer tried to assure him that it was quite as good as usual. 'But what I want,' said the farmer, 'is 'acka fortis or tay.' It is therefore not at all surprising that when strong broken Assam came into the market the 'acka fortis' party found that they supplied the want and they readily adopted the strongest of the strong. From that time, the 'decline and fall' of China tea in Ireland was rapid. It is not suggested that this decision reflected an opinion that the new Assam tea more nearly resembled in quality 'the wine of the country' (whisky) nor that the people of Ireland were in greater sympathy with the Assamese than they were with the Chinese. Nor is it to be supposed that hygienic considerations influenced the good people of Ireland in the slightest degree, quite the contrary.

Some members of the old gang boldly declared their opinion that such frequent intubations of strong Indian tea would most injuriously affect the nervous system, but this story was told, but in the West of Ireland at this time. The country authorities found it necessary to enlarge the lunatic asylum, and as the work proceeded an enquiring stranger made some remark upon the extensions, to which a humorous native replied, 'Shure, sorr, them's the Assam tay wings.' Before leaving the subject of taste and preference in tea drinking, it may be said that whilst most dealers are of opinion that China tea is effete and utterly extinguishing purposes go; they 'nearly all'—at least 75 per cent. of the brokers and dealers—engaged every day, tasting and manipulating the article in business prefer to drink China tea at home, and it may be doubted from a connoisseur's point of view if any other kind of tea will afford so much real pleasure as a cup of fine leahang. Keenun, or Lap-sung Sou-chong when carefully made. By way of illustration the following 'Mining Lane' story may be given.

A certain tea broker, whose name would carry immediate conviction was giving a dinner party, and later in the evening treated his guests to a cup of tea. They were all highly pleased and one approached his host and said, 'I say—where do you get such delicious tea?' 'Ah,' said the old tea broker, 'there's a secret in that. Buy the finest China tea you can get, your hands on, put double as much in the teapot as anybody else, pour freshly boiled water on it, and let it stand to infuse for three minutes, then pour off into another warm teapot and you have 'Tea-de-Luxe'.

China was undoubtedly the first country to send us tea, and for many years was our only source of supply, and yet we are informed by competent authorities that the tea plant is not indigenous to China. It was brought there (so it is said) in A. D. 645 by an ascetic from Northern India, and it soon became the national beverage. Some ancient Arab records state that it was in general use in China in the 9th century, so it may be assumed that many centuries before the Old East India Company entered the tea trade (1600) the Chinamen knew how to enjoy his 'cheering cup.' The East India Company had its headquarters in Leadenhall Street, and was a great power in the East for well on to three centuries. Its army maintained order amongst the turbulent disturbers of the peace, and little by little added many provinces to the Empire. But in course of time these services were neglected, their methods of doing business, in short it was charged against them that they so manipulated the sales of tea in London that its cost to the consumer was considerably higher than the consumers of the same quality had to pay for it on the continent of Europe, and as some of the monopolies which they enjoyed were running out and had to come up for renewal in 1833, the English Government 'deemed it wiser to cancel them all and throw the tea business open to everyone—a decision which after a few years of the tea control no modern operator in tea would be disposed to question.

After the monopoly was taken away and the trade thrown open, business in China tea was a very satisfactory and profitable one, until India tea in the seventies of last century began to arrive in sufficient quantities to divert the attention of the public, and again in the nineties, when Ceylon entered the list. These British grown varieties rapidly increased, and China had to withdraw. Of course imports having been prohibited in the spring of 1917 it is unfair to quote statistics, but of late years they had been very small, and previous to the prohibition were only about 3 per cent. of the annual import, and of that small amount about half was green tea which was re-exported, leaving the home consumption of China tea in this country about 10 million lbs. in a year. It is now much less, as the prohibition of the import in 1917 was very detrimental to the trade.

The best authorities say that John Chinaman is indifferent. He is accustomed to work in a big sort of way on well thought-out lines, and his total export of tea to all parts of the world is estimated at only about 5 per cent. of his production, so that whether we take much or little of his crop is a minor consideration, and all he asks is that if and when we do not wish to import any more of his tea we will let him know in time to arrange for the manipulation of his coming crop. The last four years of war must have somewhat disconcerted him, but it is abundantly clear that he has recognised the altered position of things, for he has reduced his manufacture of suitable teas for this market, and it is therefore doubtful if London will receive this season more than half its usual supply of Deumous, whilst as for leahangs they will be conspicuous by their absence.

Tea business with China has also suffered more heavily of late by the adverse rates of exchange than other growths, for while the rupee has only advanced from 1s. 4d. to 2s. 3d. the Shanghai tael has gone up from 10s. 3d. to 18s. 6d. and the dollar from 1s. 10d. to 2s. 9d., and besides this the Government have shown much more disposition to provide tonnage for Calcutta and Colombo than they have for Shanghai, so that at the time of writing appearances seem to indicate that before long China tea in this country may become a thing of the past. The preferential duty of 2s. per lb. in favour of Empire grown tea has already been referred to, and if we may accept the recent newspaper publications as fact, the Secretary of State for India has vetoed any form of compulsory service. It is possible to conceive that he may have had reasons for such action, but what was in his mind when he stated that such service was an insult to Europeans in India is beyond comprehension, and particularly so when he must have been aware that practically every responsible European body in this country had expressed their approval of some form of universal military training. In any case, the whole question appears to have been shelved for the time being. In the meantime, however, your Committee had made very marked progress with their scheme, and you will be interested to learn that it had, in the main, received official approval. Having arrived at this stage, it was our intention to call a general meeting of ex-officers, acquaint them with the progress of our negotiations, and ask their approval of our scheme—before going further. This was, however, rendered unnecessary by the withdrawal of the Bill.

After outlining the scheme, the President continued:—'It has been proposed that Special Reserve Territorial Force Officers who wish to retain their connection with their old units should be allowed to do so, and that Special Reserve Officers should have the option of training with units or of being attached for training to British units in India. The decision was with the War Office. If the new Reserve becomes, as is hoped, an Army in India Reserve, as opposed to an Indian Army Reserve, the Special Reserve will necessarily have a section in India belonging to British units in the Indian establishment. It is quite possible that the question will be raised as to whether officers should remain on the list without regard to their residence. The whole question as to the position of Special Reserve and Territorial Force Officers is now under the consideration of the home authorities. You will doubtless have seen that Government has now decided that no demobilised officer shall be compelled to serve in the ranks except at his own request. If the special unit for which we have asked comes into existence it would certainly train as an O.T.C. members of the Army in India Reserve would, in all probability, do their annual or other training with the corps or unit to which they were allotted as reserve officers, and in that case would not be required to do more. Those who did not or could not join the Army in India Reserve would be trained under local direction in whatever arm the units might belong to, with the dual object of (1) maintaining and improving their value as officers; (2) of taking a part in the local scheme of internal security should need arise.

TRAINING FOR EUROPEANS. So much on the question of ex-officers. In particular I would now like to touch upon a question of wide interest and one of undoubted great urgency. I think you will agree that the action by the Secretary of State for India in regard to compulsory service does not remove the urgent necessity of some form of military training for Europeans in this country being insisted upon. Indeed, the contrary is the case. The only question is as to its precise form. Government must have had ample evidence, at least since the armistice, that the Indian Defence Force scheme is scarcely a success. We are not to have compulsion at present, then why not revert to the Volunteer system. The main argument against the Volunteer system, as compared with compulsion, is that Volunteer units would necessarily differ in quality to a very marked degree and also be uncertain as to all times in quantity. I would like to say here that your Committee have in no way altered their previously expressed opinion that every able-bodied white man ought to undergo some sort of military training. If the voluntary system is reverted to, members by enlistment should render themselves liable to serve for a fixed period and to obedience to fixed regulations. This being so, they would probably be superior in efficiency and moral to a conscripted force. The drawback of smaller enlistments would, in our opinion, be more than redeemed by those characteristics. Moreover, I am of opinion that calculation could be made with as great, if not a greater, degree of accuracy as that in the case of a conscripted force. Doubtless, a good deal of controversy would arise as to the length of time a man should engage to serve to make Volunteer units worth the trouble and expense entailed. Your Committee's view is a term of conscripted service, of five years, after which further service would be open to a man, say (Continued at foot of next column.)

MILITARY SERVICE IN INDIA.

THE QUESTION OF COMPULSION.

A general meeting of the Calcutta Ex-Officers' Association was held at Calcutta on May 22nd, Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Hobbs presided, and there was a good attendance, among those present being Colonel H. H. Laidlaw, Officer Commanding the Presidency Brigade, and Colonel Frank Johnson. The principal item on the agenda was to consider, and, if thought fit, to approve and adopt the draft rules of the Association as prepared by the Committee.

THE NEW BILL.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hobbs, in opening the proceedings, said:—'The first business before the meeting is to give you a summary of work accomplished and in hand by the Committee since their appointment. You will remember that the purpose of the last general meeting was to assure ourselves that some sort of universal military service was necessary, and we were practically unanimously agreed that this was so. In anticipation of the proposed new Auxiliary Forces Bill becoming law, a draft scheme for a battalion of ex-officers had been laid before a previous general meeting and approved and your committee was instructed to press this forward with certain modifications and, if possible, to secure the sanction of the Government thereof. Since that date the unexpected (though possibly some may be inclined to say the expected) has happened, and we may accept the recent newspaper publications as fact, the Secretary of State for India has vetoed any form of compulsory service. It is possible to conceive that he may have had reasons for such action, but what was in his mind when he stated that such service was an insult to Europeans in India is beyond comprehension, and particularly so when he must have been aware that practically every responsible European body in this country had expressed their approval of some form of universal military training. In any case, the whole question appears to have been shelved for the time being. In the meantime, however, your Committee had made very marked progress with their scheme, and you will be interested to learn that it had, in the main, received official approval. Having arrived at this stage, it was our intention to call a general meeting of ex-officers, acquaint them with the progress of our negotiations, and ask their approval of our scheme—before going further. This was, however, rendered unnecessary by the withdrawal of the Bill.

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ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

THE AUSTRALIAN VIEW.

SYDNEY, May 22nd.

The Sydney Herald, commenting upon the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, says it recognises that Japan during the war did all it undertook to do and more. 'Australia,' whose views 'will undoubtedly weigh with the British Government, has always regarded the Treaty with some what mixed feelings. Naturally we are concerned less with the broader aspects than the probable effects on our own interests. In so far as it has promoted our security we have welcomed it. It is clearly to our advantage that so powerful and populous a neighbour should be bound by ties of friendship, and the renewal of the alliance will materially influence imperial and local schemes of defence. But it is also true that Japan's status as an ally is occasionally embarrassing in the regulation of our domestic affairs. For example, it has complicated the immigration issue and made our policy seem unnecessarily invidious. It is idle to ignore the fact that a white Australia is unpopular in Japan and a renewal of the Treaty might be objected to as presumptuous acceptance of a doctrine in which the Japanese have not forgotten the part played by Mr. Hughes at the League of Nations. It was a thankless rôle, in which Australia was not supported. Although several other countries were equally interested in the elimination of the clause, Australia had to bear the odium.

After referring to the demands of the Japanese Press for the reopening of the question, the Herald continues:—'Much of the resentment, we must admit, is due to our policy being sometimes formulated in needlessly provocative terms. The question, as Mr. Hughes insisted at Versailles, was not one of superiority or inferiority. Such considerations did not enter into it at all. It is a question of the difference in outlook in economic conditions and in standards of every kind. The relative merits of each are quite irrelevant. Our policy is simply the result of our settled conviction that in the peculiar circumstances in which Australia is placed, our national development is best assured along certain lines. There is no intention to cast a slur on other nations. Only a hypersensitive nation would detect one. If the Japanese would only appreciate our point of view in the only way they would be no reason to feel aggrieved. As far as we are concerned our relations with Japan are most cordial, and we hope they will remain so whatever happens to the Treaty. After all it would be as great a mistake to imagine denunciation by either power portended rupture as that renewal provided inflexible and permanent safeguards.

There is a rumour that the authorities of the Imperial Household Department in Japan are giving serious consideration to the question of revising the Peerage Act, and that the feature of the revision they have in view is to lower the peerage by one degree at every succession to it. That is to say, the heir to a Viscount shall be relegated to the rank of Baron, while the heir to the holder of the Baronage shall cease to be a peer. Coming as it does at the present moment, when such a rumour is in the air, the report that the heir to the late Count Itagaki has been officially declared a commoner will be read with more than ordinary interest, though, of course, this has nothing to do with that. As is well-known the late Count Itagaki was a staunch believer in the principle of the peerage becoming extinct with the death of the man who won it through his distinguished services to the State. He carried this conviction to the grave, for it was clearly stated in the will left behind by the distinguished politician that his heir should not notify the Minister of the Imperial Household of the succession to his inheritance within six months of his death, a procedure which is tantamount to a notification of non-succession to the peerage. This will was acted up to by the late Count's heir, Mr. Itagaki Hokotaro. Hence the official announcement by the Imperial Household Department that in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 2 of the Peerage Act the heir to the late Count Itagaki forfeits the right to the peerage.

for a similar period, after which he would go to the reserve with a minimum of training. The maximum age for reserve would be, say, 45 years. I think one might safely assume that a considerable proportion of men would put in the second term of active service which would take most of them to about 35 years. Finally, I am convinced that Associations such as our own can render every material support to the Government in this matter, it being one which concerns them so closely, and it is up to the ex-officers to give a decided lead.

The objects of the Association, as given in the rules, are as follows:—
(a)—To enable ex-officers to keep in touch with one another and to encourage and maintain the spirit of good-fellowship which was created by common service during the war.
(b)—To voice the opinions of its members on all matters affecting their interests and to promote such interests.
(c)—To support the claims of and extend assistance (including monetary assistance) to members and their dependants.
(d)—To uphold and promote the interests of the British community in India.

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CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. R. J. GOMPERTZ,
ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE.]

A BRUTAL ASSAULT.

Wong Kui and Lok Chiu were indicted on two charges: assault by two or more, and wounding with intent to maim.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C., Attorney General, conducted the prosecution.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs P. W. A. Wilkie, J. de Roaf, J. Moraw, A. A. de Ramos, J. M. Soares, Woo Yuk Lun and Wong Tsz Shun. Mr. de Ramos asked for exemption on the ground that he was deaf in one ear. His Lordship asked him to present his good ear to the evidence.

Mr. Kemp said that the offence was committed in Bowring Road on the evening of May 1st. The complainant, a motor driver, was walking on the road when a Chinese, the second prisoner, assaulted him. The first prisoner then came up and stabbed him with a knife. Both the prisoners were, of course, equally guilty of the wounding, for they accepted the complainant with the common design of robbing him with violence. The complainant had received his salary that day and doubtless the prisoners knew of that fact. The attack might well have resulted in loss of life. The complainant was stabbed in the chest, and the knife penetrated the lung. The assault was witnessed by two other motor drivers, who helped to arrest the prisoners.

The jury brought in a verdict of guilty. The first prisoner was sentenced to 12 years' hard labour, and the second prisoner to 10 years' hard labour.

[BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. J. R. WOOD,
ACTING JUSTICE.]

BIG HAUL OF JEWELLERY.

Ho Kuan was indicted for the robbery of a quantity of jewellery and a sum of money from a Chinese woman. He pleaded guilty, but said he did not rob the ten-cent pieces mentioned.

The Acting Crown Solicitor (Mr. P. Jack), replying to his Lordship, said he had no objection to a plea of guilty being entered.

Mr. Jack said that Yip Yee, a widow, living at No. 7, Pine Street, Tak-koek wai, was awakened at half past four one morning by a voice calling out "Open the door, the boat has run aground." She opened the door and two men entered. One seized her by the throat and then held her down on the bed by her hair. The other man ransacked the house. They then covered her head with a blanket and went away. She found she had lost all the jewellery in the house, as well as a sum of money. At 7.10 a.m. she reported the robbery to the Police, and on information received, the Police went to the Kwong Wah Hospital. The prisoner, seeing the Police arrive, tried to escape, but was overtaken and arrested. Some of the stolen property was found in his possession. At the Magistrate's the prisoner said the robbery was engineered by a man named Ah Wai.

His Lordship passed sentence of five years' hard labour, and ten strokes with the "cat."

ROBBERY AT YAUMATI.

Chang Chi Leung was indicted for robbery by two or more in Yaumati Bay, on the night of May 22nd.

The Acting Crown Solicitor conducted the prosecution.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs A. D. Holland, C. J. Hammes, D. MacLaren, G. Mellis, J. N. Jack, P. H. Murray, and M. A. Simoes.

Mr. Jack said that the facts were that at about 9.30 p.m. on May 22nd, To San, a widow and mistress of a passenger boat, was on her boat with her daughter-in-law. The boat was lying alongside the Lee Kee wharf. The prisoner and another man

appeared on the scene and told her to take them to a small cargo boat in the Bay. When she was rowing towards the cargo boat, the prisoner kept on saying "That's not the boat." She then turned back and was rowing towards the shore when the prisoner caught hold of her and told her to give up all her jewellery. He took a pair of gold earrings from her ears and then pushed her overboard. She caught hold of the side of the boat and was helped up by her daughter-in-law. The two men jumped overboard and swam away. The Police launch arrived soon after and was told of the robbery. The Police found the prisoner hiding alongside a Chinese gunboat. The woman had identified the prisoner after some little difficulty, but the daughter-in-law failed to do so. The jury would, of course, remember that the incident took place at 9.30 p.m.

A verdict of guilty was returned. The prisoner was sentenced to five years' hard labour and ten strokes with the "cat."

THE ATTACK ON MARRIAGE LAW.

DANGERS OF EASY DIVORCE.

SERMON AT ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

The Rev. H. Copley Moyle preached the following sermon on Sunday morning at St. John's Cathedral:—

The Christian Church is in the world to fight against sin, we call her the Church Militant, and everyone who belongs to her is bound to fight, and we have no difficulty in finding where the warfare must begin. It begins in our own hearts; we have to fight evil there. Some people seem to think the Christian warfare stops at that. They do not realise that they are pledged to fight in the world.

At the present time the warfare is as sharp and keenly contested as ever. From time to time we see in the history of the Christian Church that desperate attacks have been made on her faith and on her moral standard of life, but always the promise of her master has held good, and the gates of hell have not prevailed against her.

In recent years not only has the Christian faith been rigorously assailed but the standard of Christian morals has also been fiercely attacked. In England during the last few weeks, as you are probably aware, a resolute attack has been made on the Marriage Law as it now stands. In the House of Lords a Bill has been introduced by Lord Buckmaster, which proposes to extend the grounds on which divorce can be granted in accordance with the Majority Report of the Royal Commission on Marriage and Divorce. Six causes are to be allowed for divorce: adultery; desertion for more than three years; cruelty; incurable insanity after five years' confinement; habitual drunkenness; and imprisonment for life under commuted death sentence. The bill has passed the early stages in the House of Lords and its backers seem determined to force it through.

In the House of Commons a resolution was introduced to the effect that legislation should be passed on the lines of the Majority Report, but an amendment was moved and carried to the effect that no change in the law of divorce should imperil the permanence of the marriage contract, would be harmful to the best interests of the community. So it appears that the Lords favour a greater facility of divorce and the Commons do not. With such an attack being made on the Marriage Law, it behoves every Christian to be up and doing, and to be ready to meet and refute the many untrue things which are being said on this subject. And in order to do so, everyone ought to be acquainted with the facts and history of divorce at least in outline. For it is strange to see how the advocates of the proposed changes ignore history and appeal to sentiment and theory. One might read many of the effusions in favour of the increased facilities and grounds of divorce without finding any allusion to countries and times when such facilities and grounds have existed. One might suppose from reading them that they were advocating something new which had never been done before, instead of the changes being a return to conditions found amongst many savage tribes and amongst the Jews at the time of Christ and amongst the Romans in the latter days of the heathen Empire. Divorce was so common amongst the Jews in the time of Christ that it was a cause of scandal to the heathen and the Rabbis said, in order to excuse their laxity in the matter, that it was a privilege granted by God to the Jews but not to the Gentiles. Gibbon, in his well-known history, the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, has written words which we may well ponder over at the present time. "In centuries of prosperity and corruption the principle (of divorce) was enlarged to frequent practice and pernicious abuse. Passion, interest or caprice suggested daily motives for the dissolution of marriage, the most tender of human connections was degraded to a transient society of profit or pleasure. A specious theory is refuted by this free and perfect experiment which demonstrates that the liberty of divorce does not contribute to happiness and virtue." Those words of Gibbon, who certainly cannot be accused of any bias in favour of Christian teaching, may well be commended to the consideration of all those who wish to see greater facility of divorce allowed. Gibbon continues, "The facility of separation would destroy all mutual confidence and enflame every trifling dispute, the minute differences between an husband and a stranger, which might so easily be removed, might still

TO CHLOE IN SUMMER.

Do you remember, Chloe, in the days
When you were small, and I was almost young,
How you incessantly would sing the praise
Of Men; and all your poems being sung,
I'd say that you were simply talking rot,
And you would stamp your foot and say "I'm not!"

Now, Chloe, when I meet you once again,
Your manner seems half bored, and half resigned,
What you desired I find you now disdain—
It seems you have completely changed your mind!
For, in such tones, as boredom only brings,
You say "What, Men! I hate the horrid things!"

Perhaps you're right. I, too, have changed my view,
And when I scan your frock (the latest style!),
And think of my starched shirt, and collar too,
That I must wear—in June—with sorry smile
I say, while envious thoughts within me whirl,
"I could keep cool as well, were I a girl!"

E. W. H.

more easily be forgotten, and the matron who in five years can submit to the embraces of eight husbands, must cease to reverence the chastity of her own person.

But we do not need to go so far back to see the result of great facility of divorce. In some of the States in America it is very easy to obtain a divorce. One of the best known and most highly thought of American in recent years was the late President T. Roosevelt and this was what he said on the subject. "The census of divorce is fairly appalling. Easy divorce is a bane to any nation. It is a curse to society, and a menace to the home, an incitement to married unhappiness, an evil thing for man, and a still more hideous evil for women." A Judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois in the U.S.A. recently stated his view that "the marriage laws were fast becoming meaningless, because the more divorces a woman has to her credit or rather discredit—the more men she is able to get." That does not show that the relaxing of the marriage law conduces to moral improvement as its advocates would have us believe.

It was noticeable in the recent debates in the House of Lords and the Commons that the advocates of change did not refer to history or experience, but only to their own theories of what would follow on the adoption of their proposals. Surely when such drastic changes in the marriage law of England are proposed it is our duty to see what has been the result of such laws in countries and times when they have been tried. The appeal to experience is not likely to lead any who wish well to their country, to be anxious to relax the marriage law.

But let us turn to another point. What is the present State law of marriage and on what is it founded? At present the English law of marriage is supposed to be based on the teaching of Christ. Up till 1857 the law of the Church, which does not allow remarriage of divorced persons during the life-time of the divorced husband or wife, was also the law of the land. In 1857 the law of the State was changed, but the church law was not changed. But those people who advocated and carried the Divorce Act of 1857 claimed that the Church was stricter than Christ, because Christ seems to have allowed divorce for one cause when He said: "Whosoever shall put away his wife, except it be for fornication, and shall marry another, committeth adultery." So, as the Act of 1857 only allowed divorce for adultery, its supporters claimed that they had Christ's authority. I do not believe the claim was correct, but it seemed plausible. But to-day the advocates of change would have us entirely repudiate the teaching of Christ in this matter.

He certainly did not allow more than one ground for divorce, but to-day other grounds are claimed. Christ said: "For this cause shall a man leave his father and his mother and shall cleave to his wife, and they twain shall be one flesh, so then they are no more twain but one flesh. What, therefore, God hath joined together let not man put asunder." His disciples were astonished at such teaching and asked Him about it and He said "Whosoever shall put away his wife, and marry another, committeth adultery against her, and if a woman shall put away her husband, and be married to another, she committeth adultery." That is Christ's teaching as we read it in the Gospels. It is not the suggestion of priests in the Middle Ages, as an eminent barrister said it was. It is the teaching of Our Lord Himself, and as Christian religion spread amongst people who were accustomed to easy divorce, it was seen that the Christian law of indissoluble

marriage was better than the heathen, and gradually as Christianity spread the marriage law of Christ prevailed. It has never been regarded as an easy law. Here in China there are many who would gladly embrace the Christian religion, were it not for the Christian law of marriage; but that they find too hard. Our Lord's Apostles were surprised at the severity of His teaching on this subject, but they recognised that it was an essential part of Christianity to teach that marriage was indissoluble. And those who advocate the present changes know that what they advocate is the denial of Christ's own teaching; only they are afraid to say so, because the majority of English people are at heart Christian, so they try to make out that the Christian law of marriage was the work of priests, as it is a popular thing to abuse priests. But it was not it was Christ's own work. When the result of the division in the House of Commons was announced, that the amendment against the change in the law had been carried, a member was heard to exclaim: "The Christians have triumphed!" It is possible for a Christian to hold that the law as it now stands, with the Divorce Act of 1857, has the authority of Christ; it is possible to believe that the Church's law is stricter than what Christ taught, but it is not possible to claim any remnant of Christian support for the changes now advocated. They are the direct repudiation of Christ and His teaching, and so it behoves every Christian, who believes in Christ as the Son of God, to combat in every way he or she can, this new and insidious attack on Him. What He taught must be the best. If facility of divorce tended to happiness and virtue, Christ would not have said what He did, and the history of divorce has shown the truth of His teaching. The easier you make divorce the more you encourage thoughtless marriage, and weaken the family life which is the foundation of the State. If Lord Buckmaster's bill should become law a definite step will have been taken towards the decline and fall of the British Empire.

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SON'S REVENGE ON HIS MOTHER.

SETS FIRE TO HOUSES.

A Chinese youth, as an act of revenge, is reported to have set fire to a number of houses at Lau Tau Island, owned by his mother.

A report was made to the Police that a house occupied by some farmers was set on fire, the flames spreading to two adjoining houses, all of which were gutted. The buildings were of mud and mortar and were not insured. A store-room was also set on fire, and a bullock and a pig were killed. Investigations resulted in the discovery that the son was at the bottom of the deed but he managed to make himself scarce before the Police arrived.

RESULTS OF ATTENDING A PARTY.

INDIAN SERGEANT ASSAULTED.

A. J. Ablong was charged as the Magistrate, yesterday, with assaulting an Indian Sergeant and with disorderly conduct.

Sergeant Strimmon said that on Saturday afternoon the Sergeant saw defendant lying in the gutter in Haip'ong Road in a drunken condition. He lifted him up and was assaulted. The Sergeant blew a police whistle and this was grabbed by defendant who broke the chain and threw it away. The Sergeant's truncheon was also thrown away. Eventually, with the assistance of a Chinese constable, defendant was taken to the Station. Defendant said he went to a party and did not know what happened to him till he woke up at the Station. Defendant was fined \$10 and was ordered to pay \$1.50 to the Sergeant as compensation.

"PURITY CROSS"
SAVOURIES AND ENTREES

made with a refined sense of niceties

"The more you eat—the more you want."

CREAMED FINNAN HADDIE au GRATIN

35c. and 65c. per tin.

CREAMED CODFISH

30c. and 55c. per tin.

CREAMED CHICKEN a la KING

40c. and 70c. per tin.

LOBSTER a la NEWBURG

50c. and \$1 per tin.

WELSH RABBIT

40c. and 65c. per tin.

SPAGHETTI ITALIAN STYLE

35c. per tin.

GRACED SPAGHETTI

35c. per tin.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

CARRERAS TOBACCOS.

CROMWELL MIXTURE PER 40% TIN 1.50

This is a new Mixture that Carreras have just invented

SIE PHILIP'S MIXTURE 1.50

HANKEYS " " " 1.30

MUGGES " " " .90

GRAVEN " " " 1.00

How remember my father because he belonged to the world of fifty years ago. "Old Bob Blender" was his sobriquet and he enjoyed the confidence of many distinguished smokers. By instinct a rare judge of tobacco—with a soul for naught else—he was always searching for the perfect blend. At last in 1897, after many years of patient work, he attained his ideal in the superb mixture produced for and named after his illustrious patron, the third Earl of Craven. Ah! he was a great man, my father. Some day I'll publish his reminiscences. Bob Blender, Jr.

COLUMBIA
DANCE RECORDS

A5772	ST. LOUIS BLUES	FOX TROT	PRINCE'S BAND
A5794	HESITATION BLUES	ONE STEP	" "
A5817	LADDER OF ROSES	ON THE SHORE AT LEI WI	FOX TROT
A5839	SOUTHERN ROSE	WALTZ	" ORCHESTRA
	WINE, WOMEN & SONG	" "	" "
	MISSOURI WALTZ	" "	" "
	THE WALTZ WE LOVE	" "	" "

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.,
16, Des Voeux Road.
Tel. 1322.

Wm. Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346

GENTLEMEN'S COMPLETE
OUTFITTERS.

THE HOUSE FOR THE BEST
SELECTION OF—

SUN HELMETS

SMART AND USEFUL SHAPES.

SUPERIOR IN QUALITY AND FINISH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS



NOTICE.

LICENCES for VEHICLES and their DRIVERS are renewable on June 1st, 1920, as follows—
All Motor Vehicles, Motor Vehicle Drivers, Trucks, Carts, and Vans. Regulations embossed number plates for all Motor vehicles will be ready for issue on the 1st proximo, costing \$2.00 per set. They will be issued with the vehicle licence.
P. R. J. WOODHOUSE,
Captain Superintendent of Police,
Hongkong, June 21st, 1920. [1094]

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

MEMBERS are reminded that a GENERAL MEETING of the MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE will be held at Government House TO-DAY (TUESDAY), at 11 A.M. It is hoped that as many Members as possible will attend.
E. LEWIS,
Hon. Secretary,
Hongkong, June 21st, 1920. [1096]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"DEVANHA"
Arrived Hongkong, on June 20th, 1920.
FROM LONDON, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, PORT SAÏD, ADEN, BOMBAY, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at THREE RACKS in the Godowns and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the Steamer.
Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and TUESDAYS.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.
No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents,
Hongkong, June 20th, 1920. [1095]

VICTORIA CAFE LIMITED.

TAKE NOTICE that an EXTRA-ORDINARY MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at the Company's Office 24A, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, at 5 P.M. on MONDAY, June 22nd, for the purpose of considering the business affairs of the Company.
Dated this 19th day of June, 1920. [1097]

TO LET.

CORRUGATED IRON GODOWN at Yauwasi.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD. [1040]

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings. 68

FOR SALE.

NEW AND COMPLETE PLANT including "Widley" Table for crushing and concentrating Crystals.
For particulars apply—
CARVALHO & COMPANY,
Machinery Department. [996]

A. G. DA ROCHA,
IS THE AUCTIONEER.A. G. DA ROCHA,
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.
HAVING been favoured with instructions received from The Consignor will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, June 22nd, 1920, at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central,
A SPLENDID COLLECTION OF OLD CHINESE PORCELAINS & CURIOS FROM SEVERAL DYNASTIES.
Comprising—
A Variety of 3 or 5 coloured Vases and Plates, Blue and White Vases, Figures, and Plates, Old Bronzes, Incense Burners, Peking cloisonne, Crystals, Agate and Jadestones, Old Vases, Plates and Ornaments, Engravings, Snuff Bottles, and a long line of Sundries.
The Vendor will give ONE WEEK guarantee of the quality for the majority of the goods. (Catalogue will be issued).
Terms—Cash on Delivery. [52]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON and after this date advertisements of the "Wanted" variety will be inserted under a special heading in the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" at a charge of

\$1.00 FOR THREE INSERTIONS

if they do not exceed 25 words in number and are PREPAID.
An additional charge of 50 cents will be made if the instructions for insertion are not accompanied by cash.

Those who prefer their advertisements of this description to be displayed in one inch space, as hitherto, must give instructions accordingly and will be charged at the old rates.

Letters are lying at this Office for

Boxen L. M. N.

WANTED.

POSITION WANTED as GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT, Saleman, Correspondent or Interpreter by Experienced Gentleman. Apply to Box J. "Daily Press" Office. [18]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 1571 for one silver share No. 45 now converted into 5 gold shares in this Society standing in the name of Messrs. D. W. BELL & CO., of London, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming the said certificate will be deemed cancelled and of no effect, and a duplicate for the 5 gold shares will be issued in its stead by the Society.
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager,
Hongkong, June 10th, 1920. [1090]

Messrs. LAMBERT BROS. are instructed to sell

THE STEAMSHIP "JELANGIE"

Now lying in the Harbour of Hongkong under an Order of the Court

PUBLIC AUCTION

on

MONDAY,

the 28th day of June, 1920, at 3 o'clock P.M. IN ONE LOT

at their Auction Rooms, in Duddell Street.

THE Ship is a British ship registered at Hongkong, of 2200 tons Gross, and of 3360.71 Registered tonnage, and was built by W. Denny and Brothers, Dumbarton.

For particulars, to view apply to Messrs. LAMBERT BROS., the Auctioneers.

Apply to—
Messrs. JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER
Prince's Building,

or to
Messrs. J. LAMBERT BROS., the Auctioneers,
Duddell Street. [1016]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"KUMSANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 25th June, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, June 19th, 1920. [1092]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CHINA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"KLEPNER"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into "Holt's" Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 19th June.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th June will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the under-signed on or before the 24th July, or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
Hongkong, June 18th, 1920. [1068]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

PRICKLY HEAT

LOTION

AND

PRICKLY HEAT

POWDER

an infallible remedy—Immediately

relieves the irritation and effects a

speedy cure.

MOSCATINE.

A few drops sprinkled on the hands

or any exposed part effectually

prevents the bites of Mosquitoes

and Sand Flies.

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

MARRIAGES.

CAIRNS-NICHOLSON.—At Union Church, Hongkong, on June 21st, 1920, JAMES CAIRNS, of Elie, Scotland, to MARGARET CATHERINE NICHOLSON, of Kinghorn, Scotland. [1007]

ENCARNACION-SIMONES.—At Shanghai, on June 12th, 1920, AUGUSTO CEAR D'ENCARNACION to MARIE LOURDES SIMONES. [1007]

DEATH.

TOMPKINS.—At Shanghai, on June 14th, ELLEN, the beloved wife of E. TOMPKINS, aged 56 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOUEX RD., C.
LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 22ND, 1920.

CHINA'S FLOURISHING TRADE

CAN trade in China really be in a flourishing condition? The man who reads of the protracted political strife which keeps large military forces in the field playing at the game of civil war, and moreover keeps the Government of the country in a chronic state of impotency might well suppose the heading given to this article to be ironic if he is not familiar with actual trade conditions in China. It is surprising, but it is nevertheless true, that the returns of China's trade during the year 1919 showed that the country's foreign trade exceeded all previous records. The annual Review of China's Trade for 1919 by the Statistical Secretary of the

Customs has just been published by the Maritime Customs Administration, and we extract from it the following very interesting and illuminating paragraph:—
"Whatever disappointments she may have suffered politically, however, in the sphere of trade China has no reason to complain of her share of the blessings of peace outside her borders that resulted from the Armistice of November, 1918. After a period of uncertainty and hesitation the insatiable food hunger of Europe and the demand for raw materials made itself felt imperiously in all her markets. The value of her trade with foreign countries increased by 257 million taels as compared with 1918 and 337 million as compared with 1917. For the first time since statistics were available the value of her exports at the moment of shipment all but balanced that of her imports. Her Customs revenue rose from 38 million taels in 1918 and 44 million to 79 1/2 million

notwithstanding the low rate of exchange—about Tls. 3 to the pound sterling—at which her ad valorem import duties were paid. The persistent demand for her food products and certain of her raw materials at any price, poured wealth into the pockets of her traders and for the moment has no doubt greatly benefited her farmers and artisans. Stimulated by this silver shower, the legitimate desire of her capitalists and merchants to be less dependent on foreign manufactures has produced a regular boom in industrial enterprise throughout the country."

The tragedy of it is that all the advantages which might have accrued to the general administration of China from this exceptionally prosperous condition of trade have been nullified by the still existing political disorders. The Chinese Government is plunging more heavily into debt every month—its monthly requirements are stated to be, roughly speaking, sixteen million dollars a month, and the income six, so that the monthly deficit for a long time past has been ten millions. Promiscuous borrowings from Japanese sources have enabled the Chinese Government apparently to meet the most urgent expenditures, but now that recent decisions in connection with the Consortium have practically dried up the sources of the little financial tributaries the Chinese Government is finding itself in a tighter corner than ever before. According to Mr. DAVID FRASER, the Times Correspondent in Peking, the Treasury is empty to a degree never known before, and no money at all is in sight. "The most hardened schemers are at a loss to discover a new source of supply and none can see how the present Government can continue to exist, except by almost total withholding pay from the troops. The soldiers are tired of getting notes that the shopkeeper will accept only as a fraction of their face value, and demand silver. They are in an ugly temper, as several recent mutinies suggest, and if there is a further diminution in the dribbles that they have been getting, trouble on a big scale is inevitable, sooner or later." The Government, however, seems to have successfully prised the dangerous rocks of the Dragon Boat Festival Settlement, but until the much-discussed "peace settlement" between North and South is effected, and the country gets rid of the terrible incubus of the present military expenditures, the fear must continue that the Ship of State is drifting steadily towards perils and dangers greater than those it has been able so far to avoid. It is continually being demonstrated that China's strength resides not in the wisdom of her politicians but in the industry and common sense of her business men. It is a hopeful and encouraging sign that, in spite of political chaos, the trade of the country has continued to show such noteworthy development. It is the more remarkable because an extensive boycott of Japanese trade remained in active operation in China throughout the year, and, as Mr. UNWIN remarks in his Review, seems likely to continue. The Secretary has a comment on the boycott which is the more noteworthy because of its appearance in a Report of the Chinese Maritime Customs Administration. The boycott, he says, "no doubt considerably injured Japanese trade, at the cost of heavy loss, and much injustice to Chinese traders, and has served to engender and keep alive feelings of bitterness and resentment on both sides. In so far as this was the object of its authors, its success is undeniable. But it is not by methods of this kind, which merely add to the prevailing chaos and serve the ends of political schemers, that the effective recognition and preservation of China's 'sovereign rights' can be attained."

One case (one death) of plague was reported in the Colony on Saturday.
Today is the fifth anniversary of the Coronation of His Majesty King George V.
The total number of cholera cases reported in Kobe to June 14th was 27 and in Moji 16.
M. Robert Everts, the new Belgian Minister to China, arrived in Peking on June 12th.
The President of China, on the 14th inst., received in audience Mr. Kingsley of the New York Chamber of Commerce.
Mr. W. H. Bell, of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., returned to the Colony from England on the Devanha, accompanied by Mrs. Bell.
The latest Rice report of Messrs. W. G. Hale & Co., Ltd., Saigon, is that the tendency is for a further decline, owing to the absence of any demand whatever.
A blind female musician was knocked down by motor-car No. 292 near the Taihook Club. She was removed to hospital, suffering from abrasions all over her body.

His Excellency and Lady Stubbs have moved into residence at Mountain Lodge. The Visitors' Book will be kept at Government House for the convenience of visitors wishing to write their names therein.

An Osaka message, dated June 15th states: Over a hundred cotton-weaving factories have closed down at Sennan, near Osaka. Three thousand workers have been thrown out of employment in consequence.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Clark, who have been spending the past few months in the Colony, left yesterday for Hoshigata, the summer resort near Port Arthur, and expect to return in October, for another brief stay in the Colony.

The Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works, at Shanghai, is rapidly outgrowing its present quarters. It is understood, says the N. C. Daily News, that a new dry dock is shortly to be built near the present site at a cost of about \$500,000 to \$600,000.

The Japanese steamer, Wooling Maru, whilst going up the Yangtze to Siangtau, was looted from top to bottom and the captain returned to Chunggha with nothing left but the shell. The sub-agent of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha was shot dead during the looting.

The latest list of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Fleet shows 98 vessels in service, having a total tonnage of 432,932, and eight ships building, seven of them being ships of 7,000 tons, and the remaining one 5,000 tons. Four of the ships building are cargo vessels.

British firms in Tsingtau have formed a Chamber of Commerce. The following firms have become members:—The Asiatic Petroleum Co. (N.C.), Ltd., Butterfield & Swire, Cornhill, Eekford & Co., the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Capitaine de Vaseau P. de Marguerie, croiseur-entraineur *Desaix*, accompanied by Adjudant de Division F. Genet and M. G. Hanchecorne, Consul-General for France, called at Government House yesterday morning and were received by His Excellency. His Excellency later in the morning returned the call on board the *Desaix*.

There was no quorum in the House of Representatives at Peking on June 14th when an important bill came up, the text of which has not been published, but is understood to deal with the abolition of foreign post offices in China as well as with postal affairs generally for submission to the forthcoming International Postal Conference at Madrid.

During the absence of the British Minister from Peking, Mr. R. H. Clive, chief of the Far Eastern Department of the Foreign Office in London, will be in charge of the Legation as Chargé d'Affaires. Mr. Clive has had long diplomatic experience in the embassies in Rome, Tokio, Cairo, Bern, and Stockholm, having acted in the latter two as Chargé d'Affaires. He is expected to arrive in Peking this month.

In a despatch to the House of Representatives at Peking the other day, the President submitted the names of three candidates for the posts of Chinese Ministers abroad to the House for sanction. These candidates are: Messrs. Shen Jialia, for the post of Chinese Minister to Sweden and concurrently Minister to Norway, Liu Chung-chi, as Minister to Spain and concurrently Minister to Portugal and Wang Chi-keung, Minister to Mexico and concurrently Minister to Cuba.

His Excellency the Governor gave a dinner party at Government House on Friday evening. The guests present were: Commodore W. Bowden Smith C.B.E., R.N., Mrs. Bowden Smith, His Honour Mr. Justice Gompertz and Mrs. Gompertz, Col. and Mrs. J. R. Young, Miss Young, Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, C.B.E., Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, C.B.E., Hon. Mr. D. W. Trautman, Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, O.B.E., Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, O.B.E., Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Captain P. Withers, R.N., H.M.S. *Colombo*, Pay-Lt. Com. E. H. Stern, R.N.

ARMED MAN ARRESTED ON STEAMER.

TWO AUTOMATIC PISTOLS IN HIS POSSESSION.

A Chinese, arrested on board the *Sui* Ja, was found to be in possession of two automatic pistols. He was charged at the

Magistracy, yesterday, and was fined \$20. His defence was that he was ignorant of the regulations of the Colony.

ARMED ROBBERY IN A BOAT
VICTIM ESCAPES BY JUMPING
INTO THE SEA.

A harbour hawkler met with a very unpleasant experience on Saturday night. He was in his boat, lying off Jardine's wharf, when another boat drew alongside. There were four men in the boat and they clambered on to the hawkler's craft. They produced knives and threatening to do bodily harm to the hawkler if he called out, they robbed him of \$81. They then ordered the hawkler to take them to the China Merchant's wharf and he obeyed, the robbers' boat accompanying him. Here, when he tried to get ashore, he was detained, but he managed to jump into the sea and was rescued, later, by some boatmen. He reported the matter to the Police, but so far no arrests have been made.

FIVE BOYS KIDNAPPED.

GIVEN DRUGGED TEA TO DRINK.

TWO SOLD AT NAM TAU.

An interesting story was related at the Magistracy, yesterday afternoon, of how a number of children were kidnapped, for the purposes of sale after being given tea to drink by a man, who was charged with kidnapping three boys, and with detaining two boys for ransom.

Mr. A. el Arculli appeared for the defence.

At the preliminary hearing one boy, who was believed to have acted as a decoy was also charged, but he was subsequently released and was used as a witness for the Crown. Through his efforts the Police managed to trace another boy, reported missing, who was sold at Nam Tau.

One of the boys said that on June 5th he was playing outside a theatre with two other boys when defendant came up to them and invited them into the theatre. After the show he gave them 90 cents and told them to meet him at a tea-house in Kowloon. They did so and were given some

tea. They drank it and a few minutes later, felt dizzy. The next thing they knew was that they were aboard a steam launch bound for Nam Tau. They were told by defendant, to tell anyone who made enquiries that they were bound for the country in search of their relatives.

Another boy stated that he and a friend were sold at Nam Tau for \$50 and were badly treated.

After similar evidence had been given by others, Mr. Arculli said there was no evidence whatever that the boys had been taken away either by force or fraud.

Mr. Smith said he had not the slightest doubt that the boys were being taken to the country to be sold. He committed defendant to stand his trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

THE HANKOW RACE CLUB
FRAUDS.

THE COMMENTS OF THE JUDGE.

We have already briefly reported that D. N. Haigh, who was recently appointed Secretary of the Hankow Race Club, was sentenced to three months' hard labour for forging certain cash sweep

prize tickets. Mr. C. A. Kizke, Acting Provincial Judge, in pronouncing the sentence of the Court, said:—You came to Hankow with letters of introduction from various persons witnessing to your integrity of character, to your uprightness in business and to your reliability. On the strength of these letters and of your education and past record you were placed in a post of trust, and you have flagrantly abused that trust. You, whose acts should have formed an example of honesty to all the employees of the Club, have made your own name and the names of your countrymen a by-word among them. It has been urged that your offence was committed in a moment of weakness—I cannot agree that that was the case. On the contrary, your acts show deliberation and forethought. Attention has been drawn to your strained financial circumstances, and to the fact that you have a wife and child to keep at home. But your post at the Race Club was a well-paid post, and however badly off you might have been in the past, you had the prospect of being able to save money and to remit home funds for the maintenance of your family, who were not in immediate actual want. The most that can be said in extenuation of your offence is that your past record is a good one; that you have behaved bravely in certain dangerous circumstances; that you have served your country in the war, that you have made no attempt to deny the charges brought against you and that you have made full restitution. It is only your good record and your war services that have influenced the Court in abstaining from inflicting a severe sentence upon you.

The Judge was assisted in the hearing of the case by two Assessors—Messrs. Lanning and Cooper.

The present financial situation gives the lie to the old adage that exchange is no robbery. *London Opinion*.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

UNREST IN IRELAND.

RAILWAYMEN'S SUGGESTION OF TRUCE.

LONDON, June 19th.

The railwaymen's leader, Mr. Thomas, states that a railwaymen's deputation proposed to Mr. Lloyd George that the Government cease sending troops and munitions to Ireland, and in return railwaymen would appeal to the Irish people to suppress crime, violence and outrages of all kinds, and during the truce, the British and Irish Trade Union Congress would meet together, after which the Government should confer with the executive of the two Congresses with a view to finding a permanent solution of the Irish question.

The Government declined to discontinue sending troops and munitions, but would do everything to avoid provocation. They were prepared to meet any representatives of English and Irish bodies, including representatives of Sinn Fein, but further than that the Government declined to go.

Mr. Thomas added that in the event of a further refusal to carry troops and munitions the Government intend to close the Irish railways which would lead to a most serious situation.

SINN FEIN SPLIT IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, June 19th.

The statement in the newspaper *Gaelic American* that \$50,000 subscribed in America to the Sinn Fein Bonds have been used to send "a non-descript aggregation of individuals" to Chicago to secure the Irish plank in the Republican platform is regarded as marking an open breach between De Valera and "Friends of Irish Freedom."

MR. LLOYD GEORGE FIRM.

LONDON, June 19th.

The official report of the deputation of the National Union of Railwaymen and the Irish Railwaymen to Mr. Lloyd George to urge the cessation of sending munitions to Ireland states that the Premier said that the Government would never agree to an independent Irish Republic, unless it was absolutely beaten to the ground. The Premier drew an analogy between Ireland and America, and said that Lincoln faced a million casualties in a five-year war rather than acknowledge the independence of the Southern States. The British Government will do the same thing, if necessity arose. If arms, munitions and battalions were necessary to protect men representing the democratic Government of Ireland, these will be sent. The Government asked Ireland to come into co-partnership with the English, the Welsh and the Scots. That was not an insult to Ireland. The Government was most ready to discuss the problem with any body of representative men in Ireland, but the present deputation was not able to give more effective guarantees than that outrages will be stopped. If the railwaymen of Ireland declined to permit the Government to carry out its functions, then the responsibility of paralyzing the whole traffic of Ireland must rest with them. The discussion sometimes was heated. At one time Mr. Bonar Law declared that there was no coercion of opinion in Ireland, there was coercion by crime.

BOYCOTT OF POLICE.

LONDON, June 20th.

In consequence of Sinn Fein boycott of the Police, extraordinary scenes have been enacted in County Leitrim. Constables armed with revolvers raided foodshops and dairies and commandeered supplies for which they paid. The witnesses of the raid outwitted the Sinn Feiners.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

WELCOMED IN SYDNEY AS A THOROUGH DEMOCRAT.

SYDNEY, June 19th.

The Prince of Wales was entertained at a State banquet at the Town Hall and met with a wonderful reception. The streets were blocked with people in a half-mile radius.

Mr. Storey, the Labour Premier, welcomed the Prince of Wales on behalf of the Government and the Labour Party as "a thorough democrat." The reception by the crowds in the streets afterwards was amongst the most remarkable incidents of the tour.

LANCASHIRE SHAREBROKERS.

SUSPEND LIST FOR MONTH.

The decision of the Lancashire Sharebrokers Association to suspend the price list for a month has created a surprise. One of the reasons adduced is the desire to steady values.

BOULOGNE CONFERENCE.

MEETING OF BRITISH AND FRENCH PREMIERS.

PARIS, June 19th.

It is officially stated that M. Millerand meets Mr. Lloyd George at Hythe prior to the Boulogne Conference.

SECRECY OBSERVED.

LONDON, June 19th.

The greatest secrecy is observed with reference to the change of plan for which no explanation is yet forthcoming.

SPA CONFERENCE POSTPONED.

PARIS, June 19th.

The *Aché* states that owing to the difficulty of the formation of a German Cabinet the Spa Conference has again been postponed to July 10th.

SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION.

PARIS, June 19th.

Besides the German indemnity, the Boulogne Conference will discuss the disarmament of Germany.

MINISTERS IN CONFERENCE.

HYTHE, June 20th.

Mr. Lloyd George is conferring with M. Millerand at Hythe as a preliminary to the Allied Conference at Boulogne.

OBJECT OF HYTHE CONFERENCE.

PARIS, June 20th.

It is explained that the Hythe Conference was necessitated by the fact that the Anglo-French Boulogne Conference is being transformed into an inter-Allied conference and was required for preliminary Anglo-French conversations on the questions of indemnities and reparations payable by Germany. The French and British financial experts are extremely satisfied with the plan evolved. If an agreement is reached at Folkestone, the Boulogne Conference will be on the basis of this plan. It will constitute a great step towards the solution of financial and economic questions.

VICTORIA CROSS.

NEW CONDITIONS OF AWARD.

LONDON, June 19th.

The *London Gazette* publishes a Royal Warrant providing for the award of the Victoria Cross to civilians of either sex connected with the Army; women nurses and members of the Auxiliary Corps are eligible.

It further provides for the grant of the Victoria Cross to an officer, non-commissioned officer or man of a unit distinguishing himself collectively, the recipients to be selected by the ballot of comrades.

Similar provisions have been made for the Navy.

VICE-PRESIDENT ARRESTED.

FOR PROFITEERING IN CLOTHING.

NEW YORK, June 19th.

Mr. Frederick Gimbel, Vice-President of Messrs. Gimbel Brothers, one of the largest department stores in the United States, has been arrested for profiteering in clothing.

SCOTTISH SAVINGS.

CONFERENCE.

LONDON, June 20th.

The King has sent a message to the Scottish Savings Conference at Aberdeen, emphasising the value of a movement which encouraged thrift and which will increase the independence of the people materially and assist the country to meet its financial burdens as the inevitable price of victory.

WIRELESS STRIKE.

"MAURETANIA" UNAFFECTED.

LONDON, June 20th.

Despite the strike, the regular wireless operators of the *Mauretania* sailed from Southampton to America with three non-Union operators. Fears are entertained of the attitude of the crew. Until the receipt of the orders of the Joint Seafarers Council, declaring the wireless strike unauthorized, the council of all other Unions must carry on.

SERIOUS DEVELOPMENT.

LONDON, June 20th.

A serious development has taken place in the wireless strike. The White Star liner *Belgic* and the American liner *Haverford* were leaving Liverpool for America, but the delegate of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union ordered the men ashore and to refuse to work alongside the blacking wireless operators.

WAR AGAINST BOLSHEVISTS.

GENERAL WRANGEL'S SUCCESS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 20th.

General Wrangel's centre and right is continuing to advance. The left remains stationary, resting on the Danube. A considerable extent of territory has been recaptured with a thousand prisoners.

ANATOLIAN CRISIS.

TURKS IN OCCUPATION.

PARIS, June 19th.

Regarding the situation in Anatolia, Reuter learns that the Nationalists are extending their gains and are growing in strength daily. The Nationalists are now in occupation of the whole of Anatolia, except Imdid Peninsula and the Smyrna area.

Their forces are estimated to number, along the whole front from the Black Sea coast to opposite Gallipoli Peninsula, 17,500 irregulars and 10,500 irregulars.

Large quantities of arms and ammunition are available in the interior of Asia Minor.

EVACUATION OF FOREIGNERS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 19th.

Several encounters have occurred between Turkish Nationalists and British troops in the district of Imdid. Christians and foreigners are being evacuated.

GRAND VIZIER'S REQUEST.

LONDON, June 19th.

The Grand Vizier has requested the Peace Conference further to extend the period granted for Turkish observations on the draft treaty.

GREEK TROOPS TO ASSIST.

BRITISH.

LONDON, June 20th.

The *Sunday Express* understands that the Government has decided to accept the offer of M. Venizelos to send Greek troops to support the British in the Imdid zone.

ALL QUIET.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 19th.

All is quiet on the British front at Imdid, although the Nationalists are reported to have reached Tudla.

U.S. PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS AN ISSUE.

NEW YORK, June 19th.

Interviewed by the *New York World*, President Wilson said he was extremely confident that the Democratic Convention would welcome the Republican Party's acceptance of his invitation to make the League of Nations an issue in the Presidential campaign. He sincerely believed the vast majority of delegates would appreciate the necessity of keeping the word of America to the rest of the world.

President Wilson declared that the Republicans were responsible for any bad effects of the failure of the Senate to ratify the Versailles Treaty and Covenant. The Republican leaders sacrificed every principle that made the movement of eight years ago attractive, in order to gratify their ambition to prevent Americans from fulfilling their honest obligations to the world.

MR. HOOVER SUPPORTS REPUBLICANS.

WASHINGTON, June 19th.

Mr. Hoover has announced that he will support the Republicans at the elections. He describes the bulk of the Republican programme as constructive and progressive. This apparently eliminates the possibility of Mr. Hoover's nomination as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

MR. MCADOO DECLINES.

NEW YORK, June 19th.

Mr. McAdoo declines to allow his name to be put forward as a candidate for the Presidency, and declares that his decision is irrevocable.

FOOD EXPORT FORBIDDEN.

SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT'S DECISION.

PRETORIA, June 19th.

The South African Government has prohibited the export of coal and foodstuffs except under permit.

SHIPPING CONFERENCE.

ANGRY SCENE AT MEETING OF SEAMEN'S DELEGATES.

GENOA, June 19th.

The proposal to appoint the German delegate, Herr Doring, a member of the Committee called "Angry Scene" at a meeting of seamen's delegates.

Mr. Havelock Wilson declared that Herr Doring did not represent seamen as he favored submarining.

The Belgian delegates threatened to leave if Herr Doring were appointed. The proposal was rejected.

FEELING AGAINST GERMAN SUBMARINISM.

GENOA, June 20th.

At the International Seamen's Conference, Mr. Havelock Wilson declared that he could not allow Herr Doring to participate, unless the latter expressed regret for German submarinism, and obtained an official assurance from the German Government that the sufferers from it will be indemnified.

Mr. Havelock Wilson's attitude was strongly supported by the seamen's delegates from other countries, especially France, Belgium, Italy and Japan.

COTTON IN QUEENSLAND.

EFFORTS TO ENCOURAGE GROWTH.

BRISBANE, June 19th.

The Ministry has decided to guarantee 6d. a lb. for good quality seed cotton grown in Queensland before June 30th, 1922.

FRENCH COLONIES.

COMMUNICATIONS TO BE IMPROVED.

BOURSAUX, June 20th.

M. Sorraut, Minister of Colonies, in a speech, announced that he was introducing a bill to secure a State grant of four millions of francs to improve communications between the Colonies and the Mother Country. He declared that the expenditure of a milliard of francs on this would enable France to secure all she needs from the Colonies.

BRITISH SQUADRON IN DANISH WATERS.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

COPENHAGEN, June 20th.

A British squadron, including the *Hood*, and the *Tiger*, met with an enthusiastic reception from the populace. The officers and men were feted everywhere, thousands visiting the *Hood*.

OBITUARY.

NEW YORK, June 19th.

The death is announced of Mr. George W. Perkins, the well-known financier.

EARLIER CABLES.

PARIS, June 18th.

The death is announced to Baron Hely, Doissel, ex-Chairman of the Bank of Indo-China.

AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE BILL.

MANY COMMERCIAL TREATIES INVOLVED.

WASHINGTON, June 18th.

About twenty-four Commercial Treaties of the United States will probably have to be denounced, either wholly or partly, under the terms of the new Merchant Marine Bill.

Despatches from Europe intimate that representations to the United States Government that the connection are deemed necessary, but they do not yet appear to have been made, although there have been discussions between the State Department, Shipping Board officials and diplomatic representatives of certain marine Powers. The Bill contemplates a complete reversal of the American policy of free reciprocal treatment of foreign shipping. The new law authorizes the imposition of discriminating tonnage dues on foreign vessels entering American ports, the object being to set off the extensive subsidies alleged to be granted to their shipping firms by other Powers.

PROFITEERING IN THE U.S.A.

A CAMPAIGN AGAINST COAL DEALERS.

WASHINGTON, June 18th.

The Attorney-General has ordered a campaign against profiteers in bituminous coal.

SILVER MARKET.

U.S. SILVER PURCHASE.

NEW YORK, June 18th.

The Government has accepted a tender for a million and a half ounces of silver. The method of quoting silver will henceforth be double the basis of foreign-mined and domestic-refined metal.

AMERICAN LABOUR FEDERATION.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF RAILWAYS ENDORSED.

MONTREAL, June 18th.

The American Federation of Labour, after a most bitter fight, endorsed Government ownership and democratic operation of the American railroads.

MR. GOMPERS' ELECTION.

MONTREAL, June 19th.

Mr. Gompers has been unanimously re-elected President of the American Federation of Labour.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

JAPANESE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VANCOUVER, June 19th.

The Government of British Columbia has decided not to agree to the demand of the Canadian Dominion Government for the cancellation of the clause in the Provincial Government's contracts prohibiting the employment of Japanese in public works or in connection with mining or timber leases. The question has been referred to the Provincial Court of Appeal, preparatory to an appeal to the Privy Council.

SIR JOHN JORDAN.

LONDON, June 19th.

Belfast University has decided to confer the Doctorship of Laws on Sir John Jordan.

Mr. Foley has been made Chevalier of the French Legion of Honour for services as Director-General of Exploitation, Chinese Eastern Railway.

FOREIGN POST OFFICES IN CHINA.

PEKING, June 20th.

The House of Representatives has passed a bill abolishing foreign post offices.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

THE WONDERFUL RECOVERY OF BRITISH TRADE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, May 13th.

INCREASED TRADE.

It is satisfactory to note on careful perusal of the latest official figures that so far as precise estimates of production in British industries are known, output has increased considerably during the last three months. First in importance is coal. The monthly average during the period in question was over 21 million metric tons as against 18 million in each month of 1919. Many industries depend on pig iron, and here again there has been a substantial rise—namely, from 327,000 metric tons per month in 1919 to 381,000 per month in the first quarter of this year. An even greater production took place in the case of crude steel.

With regard to unemployment, the Labour Exchange registers show a decrease from 500,000 men at the beginning of the year to 291,000 in April; and certain returns available for comparison indicate that unemployment among highly-skilled workers is low, the great majority of those who are idle being the less skilled.

I am glad to note, also, as a pointer worth emphasising in a letter addressed to overseas readers, that there has been a great output in new ships. The activity of British yards is rapidly diminishing the gap that existed at the close of the war between requirements and available tonnage. During the last quarter of 1919 the ships launched aggregated in tonnage nearly half a million gross tons, and this record was very nearly maintained in the three months under review. On reference to Lloyd's figures, just published, I find that there are under construction throughout the world 2,205 merchant ships, representing in tonnage eight millions, and of this the United Kingdom is responsible for 2,500,000 tons. The bulk of the remaining output is, of course, in American hands; for, as is generally known, during the last three years the United States has become an immense shipbuilding Power.

On the question of freights, which has such an important bearing on trade and the ultimate cost of goods to the consumer, I find that there is a general impression that the present high level cannot be long maintained. But it is not exactly clear how any considerable reduction in rates can come about yet. As you are aware, freights to the Far East from here have this month been increased by 25 per cent. The optimists are apt to ignore the governing fact that ships cost three times as much to build as they did before the war, while wages, bunker coal, dock dues, etc., have mounted up. Some time must inevitably elapse before conditions change.

TRADE RECOVERY.

On a general survey, and having available the most reliable information, it is possible to say that British trade is showing a most wonderful recovery. We are not out of the wood yet as regards our financial position; but the dismal lamentations of the pessimists are belied by plain facts—like those to which I have referred. Moreover, capitalists have no misgivings as to the future, new issues in the last three months amounting to £147,000,000. THE COST OF CLOTHES.

It appears from reports which have reached here that there is an outcry against the high prices charged for men's clothes in the United States, and that in Canada the wearing of overalls as a protest against exploitation has "caught on." In the latter country, "everybody is doing it," as the music-hall song used to assure us; but I do not think that on present evidence the movement is likely to become widely popular in England. Still, you never can tell.

Several Stock Exchange men and others of the same social class declared that they would don workmen's overalls and appear in the City in them the first week in May. They wanted to give the worried middle-class salaried worker and professional man a lead. They wanted, also, if such a miracle be possible, to shame those profiteers who are charging up to eighteen guineas for an ordinary, work-a-day suit of clothes.

Major Pretyman-Newman, M.P., for Finchley, who is a shining light in the Middle Classes Union, made it known that he would go down to the House of Commons in overalls. The announcement got a good deal of publicity in the Press; but, as a matter of fact, his appearance at Westminster created nothing in the nature of a sensation—certainly nothing comparable to that caused by Keir Hardie, of variegated memories, when he took his seat wearing a deerstalker cap.

The Major had had his suit of overalls made by his tailor, and very well tailored, too, was one observer's comment; and he wore a coloured waistcoat. His suit of blue jeans (I think that was the material) looked very becoming, and he said it cost him more than 30s. because it was made in a hurry. But why go to Savile Row to get overalls made to measure if economy is the object? If you called at the right shop they would have you down a suit off a hook in a couple of minutes!

RUN TROOP "STAR."

This week the *London Star* celebrated its 10,000th appearance, and it is still bright and crisp, and its smart young men carry on the staff tradition of possessing a "nose for news" which has made it so successful and popular a paper since that January day in the eighties when Mr. T. P. O'Connor, as editor, brought out the first number. But it is a vastly changed newspaper from that which the *Star* illuminated in the old days in Fleet Street; as may be indicated by the simple fact that the issue No. 1 contained an account of Mr. John Burns' arrest for attempting to address a Labour demonstration in Trafalgar Square.

Probably no other evening journal has ever given to journalism so many men who afterwards made good. Mr. O'Connor is now Father of the House of Commons. Mr. Massingham, the first assistant editor, is editor of the *Saturday Review*. Mr. Wailley was dramatic critic, and he is now similarly employed on the *Times*. Mr. G. Bernard Shaw was music critic, and indicated by the simple fact that the issue No. 1 contained an account of Mr. John Burns' arrest for attempting to address a Labour demonstration in Trafalgar Square.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

"RECORD" FLIGHT TO COPENHAGEN.

An Aircro biplane, piloted by Lieut. McMullen, and carrying two passengers, made a "record" trip from London to Copenhagen recently. Leaving Croydon at 0.30 a.m., the passengers landed at Amsterdam in time for lunch, and the journey to Copenhagen was completed by 5 p.m., although a stop was made at Hamburg. The biplane, which was a biplane, occupied a longer time in transmission between Copenhagen and London than the aeroplane, a few hours' notice by the department of Aircraft Transport and Travel, Limited. A regular service between London and Copenhagen in conjunction with Dutch, Danish, and German firms is contemplated.

UNSAVED SUNKEN WRECKS.

DISCOURAGING EFFECT OF TAXATION.

There is reason to believe, says the *Times*, that some 120 wrecks of vessels sunk by enemy submarines are still lying around the United Kingdom unraised in 12 fathoms of water or less. Some of these are quite large vessels; others are only small craft.

Offers to save any of the vessels by salvage companies will, it is believed, receive every consideration by the authorities. Many of the cases might offer special difficulties, and it is known that some of the salvage authorities consider the Excess Profits Duty a considerable obstacle to the undertaking of the work. Salvage operations have necessarily an exceptionally speculative element in them, since a large financial outlay may be incurred without result, and it is argued that the only justification for such expenditure is the prospect of earning substantial rewards in any case, some of the enterprises.

CHANGES IN COURT DRESS.

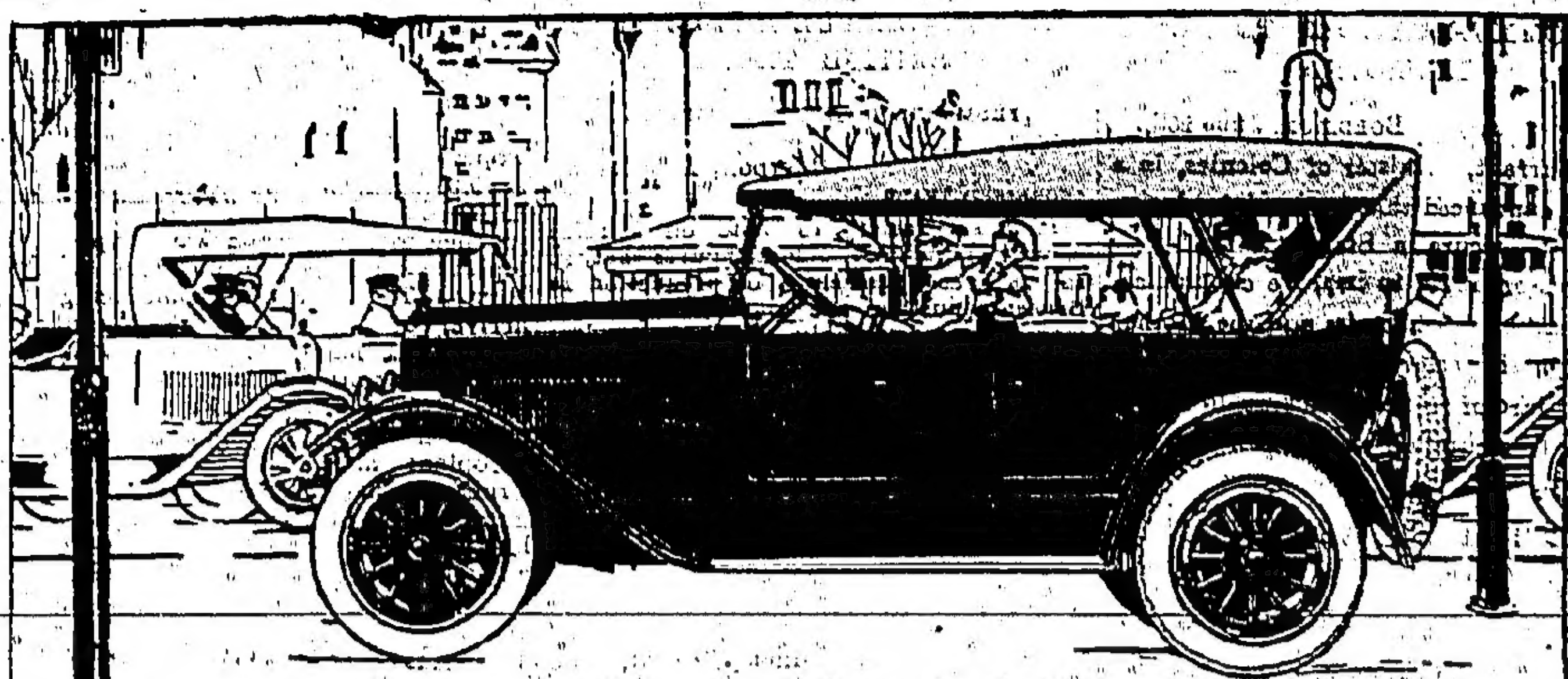
The *Times* writes:—

The King, in the interests of economy, has sanctioned alterations in the regulations determining the dress to be worn by civilians at Court. The changes are in the direction of simplification, and by a wise provision they are not compulsory. There have been many examples in the Navy and Army in which changes purporting to serve the public have been defeated by their own officer by sending every officer to his tailor. Those who already possess uniforms or Court dress may continue to wear them. The beautiful but costly full dress coat of first and second class uniforms is now unnecessary. Uniforms of the three lower classes are to be of one pattern, except for the decoration on the collar, which can be changed at relatively small cost. Promotion will no longer be accompanied by the severe penalty of a new outfit. The permission to Colonial officials to wear the white under-tropical uniform when at Court in this country will be a boon to a class which is increasing in numbers with the growth of our tropical Empire. But even the world that goes to Court is not all official. Doubtless it was a secret pleasure to most, and an open joy to the uninitiated, to strut in becoming black velvet with steel buttons and those buckles. The new regulations justly deprive us of an excuse for this extravagance. We no longer have the protest of etiquette for our vanity. We may go to Court clad, as to the upper part of our bodies, in ordinary evening dress, and as to the lower, in black breeches, silk hose, and plain evening shoes. The costume is thus identical with that worn by private persons who have the honour of dining with the King. We may assume, therefore, although no explicit instruction has been given, that the wearing of swords is unnecessary. We regret that the Lord Chamberlain's Committee, in their progress towards democratic simplicity, did not go one step further, and recommend plain morning dress for daylight functions. The velvet Court suit was a costly relic of the past whose disappearance we may regret but must approve; but evening dress in the day is a Continental habit, incongruous with English taste.

were famous. His real name was Mitchell, before joining the *Star* he was an agricultural paper. Unlike most sporting writers, when he died a few years ago, he left £7,000 and the copyright of his signature.

OUR WAR GRAVES.

The decision of Parliament with regard to war graves in France and F



KING EIGHT CYLINDER AUTOMOBILES

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COCAINE CULTIVATION IN FORMOSA.

OVER 500 ACRES PLANTED.

The Taiwan Shimbun (Formosa) recently published an article on the cultivation of cocaine in Formosa. A Peking dispatch gives the following translation of the article, from which it will be seen that Japan seems determined to keep up her reputation for the supply of deleterious drugs. The reference to the fine field for the sale of the drug in China is significant:—

At first when the importation of cocaine was cut off during the war it was very generally remarked that Formosa was suited for the preparation of the areas from which cocaine is derived, and that enormous profits could be got from planting the trees and manufacturing the cocaine.

Later, there were a great many in different parts of the island who planted trees by way of experiment, but as in the majority of cases it was nothing more than an experiment, only a nominally successful result was obtained. It was not definitely shown whether it could be carried on as a business with the certainty of profits.

The Tainan branch of the Abe Shoten, however, having applied for and obtained a permit for the purchase of about 720 acres in Chikushi-Mon, Kagi Prefecture, planted over 150 acres about two or three years ago. During the past year 350 additional acres have been planted, and the manufacture of cocaine has commenced.

The result has been better than anticipated. A yield of about 45 pounds of cocaine is obtained from the leaves of the trees on one acre of land. Formerly Germany had a monopoly of the manufacture, and supplies were entirely stopped. The price rose accordingly to more than \$150 a pound. And there still will be no decline from this price until the productive capacity of Germany is restored.

Since the use of opium was forbidden in China, an inclination has developed to substitute cocaine for it, so that the prospects for cocaine will henceforward be all the brighter. As an industry for Formosa it is evidently one that will be extremely profitable. At any rate, it is considered a matter for congratulation that Formosa has this year for the first time obtained a yield of 45 pounds of cocaine to the acre.

HOUSE OF LORDS AS BUSINESS PREMISES.

REVELATIONS IN FRAUD CHARGE.

Mr. Justice Darling expressed surprise at the Old Bailey, London, during the hearing of a case recently at the statement by counsel that the House of Lords had been used as business premises by the men in the conspiracy case, who were charged with obtaining £10,000 by false pretences. The accused were Charles Hense, 31, William Chant, 61, and Joseph Fletcher, 61.

Counsel said that Hense and Fletcher had represented that they had contracted with the Government to purchase 300,000 yards of gabardine, for which a deposit of £10,000 had been paid. They engaged to recall the clothing to an East End woolen merchant, and obtained from him two sums of £5,000. As a matter of fact, said counsel, they never had any such contract with the Government, and no cloth was delivered.

Hense had no business premises, but he selected the House of Lords, the advantage being, said counsel, that he had no rent to pay, whilst another possible advantage was that no references were required. (Laughter.) People attended there, to transact business with him, and he also took his meals there. He was to be found in the bar, in the dining room and in the smoking room, and he made himself quite at home. (Laughter.)

Mr. Justice Darling: What! In the House of Lords!

Counsel: Yes, and in the House of Commons.

Counsel went on to say that Hense helped himself liberally to the notepaper in the House of Lords, and he also used the notepaper of the House of Commons. Fletcher was also to be found frequently in the House of Lords. Chant was a solicitor's clerk, but for the purposes of that case the other defendants promoted him to be a solicitor. On one occasion he entertained visitors to luncheon.

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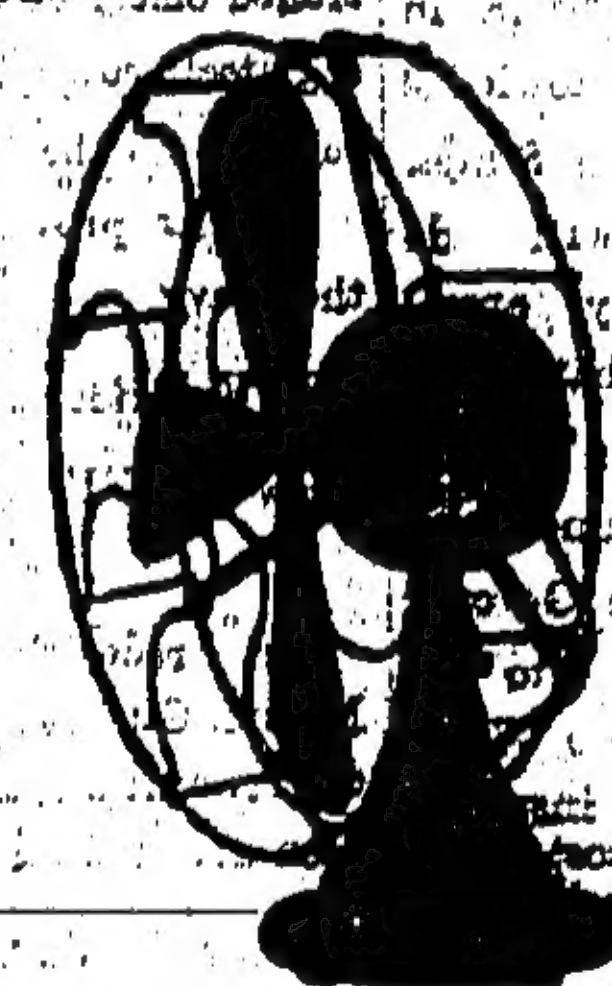
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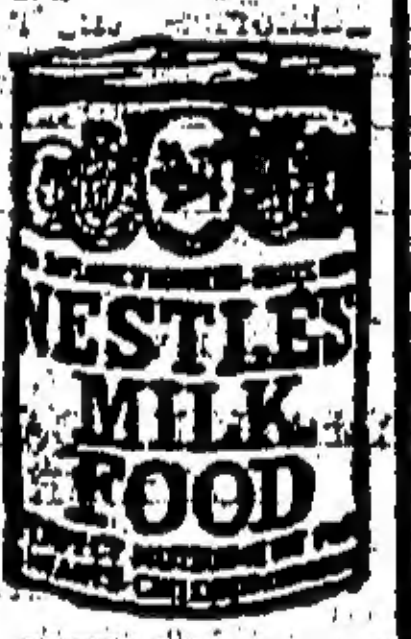
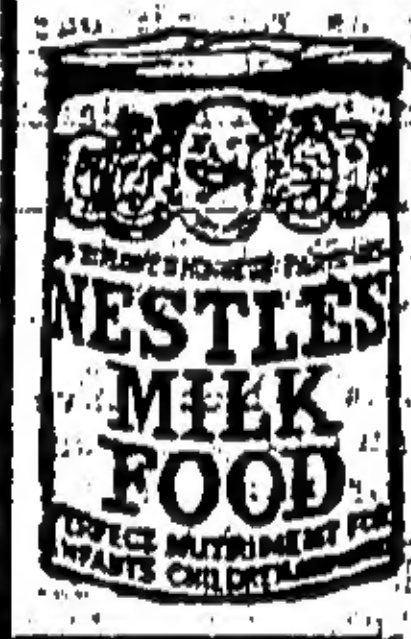
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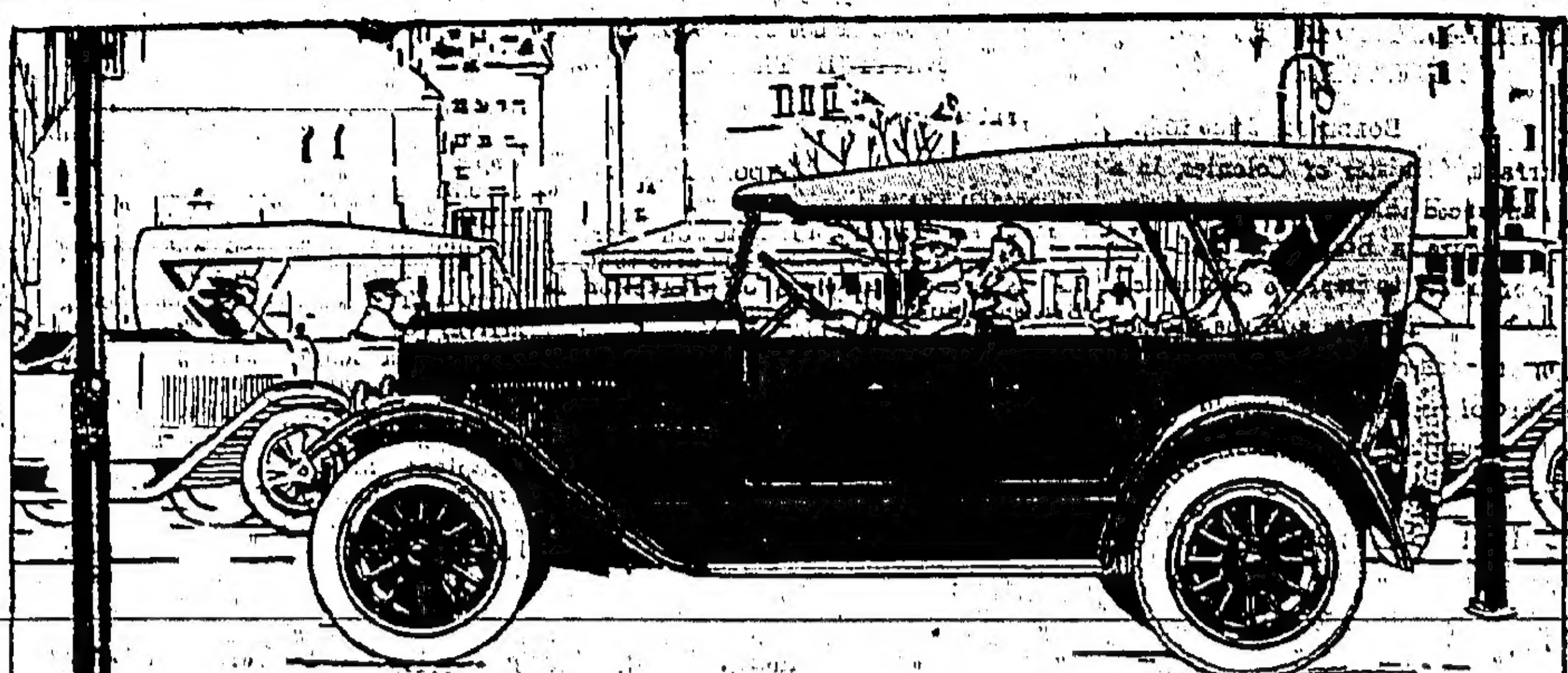
15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

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The result has been better than anticipated. A yield of about 42 pounds of cocaine is obtained from the leaves of the trees on one acre of land. Formerly Germany had a monopoly of the manufacture and supplies were entirely stopped. The price rose accordingly to more than \$150 a pound. And there still will be no decline from this price until the productive capacity of Germany is restored.

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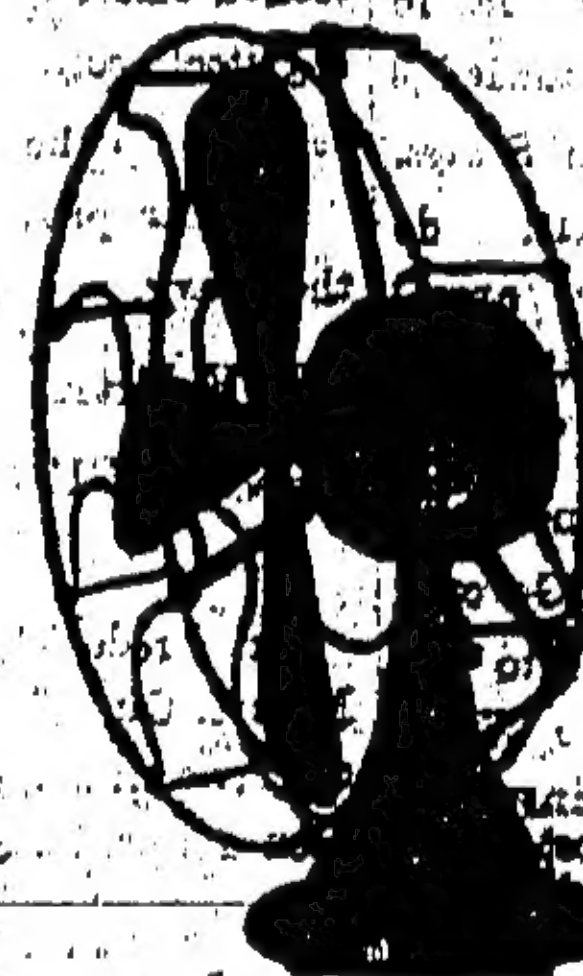
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Groundnut or Peanut Oil can be used as a substitute for Olive Oil, Butter or Lard, but when Slightly Dirty is injurious to health.

In China, by the Ordinary Methods of Extraction, Dirt and Dust are not guarded against. Our Method allows a great advance. By the use of New Machinery and New Methods Scrupulous Cleanliness is Assured.

Our Machinery during the Process Filters the Oil while our Factory is Free from Dust. Our Oil is Clear, Sweet and Fragrant and compares most favourably with other Oils used for Culinary purposes: there is no residue.

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HONGKONG.

It was definitely decided at the Japanese Cabinet Council, on the 1st instant, that Viscount Ishii, formerly Ambassador to the United States, should be appointed to the Ambassadorship to France. It is also reported, says the *Japan Chronicle*, that Dr. Adachi, the Japanese Minister to Belgium, will be promoted to the Ambassadorship to Italy.

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General Agents.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
AMOI, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"SUIYANG"	On 22nd June, 10 A.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHINHUA"	On 22nd June, 11 A.M.
MANILA & ILOILO	"HUFEI"	On 22nd June, 4 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"KANCHOW"	On 24th June, 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINSHANG"	On 24th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO	"TAIYAN"	On 26th June, 4 P.M.
WUHAIR, CHEFOO, & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 27th June, 4 P.M.

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"HAICHING"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY, 22nd June, at 3 P.M.
"HAILONG"	Capt. J. S. Thomson	FRIDAY, 25th June, at 2 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. W. G. Fennell	TUESDAY, 29th June, at 3 P.M.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KARMALA"	9,000	29th June	MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP.
"DEVANHA"	8,100	17th July	Do.
"KALYAN"	9,000	10th Aug.	Do.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"MADRAS" | 7,000 | 4th July. | (Straits, Rangoon & Calcutta)

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	29th July	For Melbourne, via Sandakan
"EASTERN"	4,000	18th Aug.	Thursday Island, Cairns Town, Townsville, Brisbane & Sydney

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	29th June	Kobe direct.
"DILWABA"	5,400	6th July	Shanghai Only.

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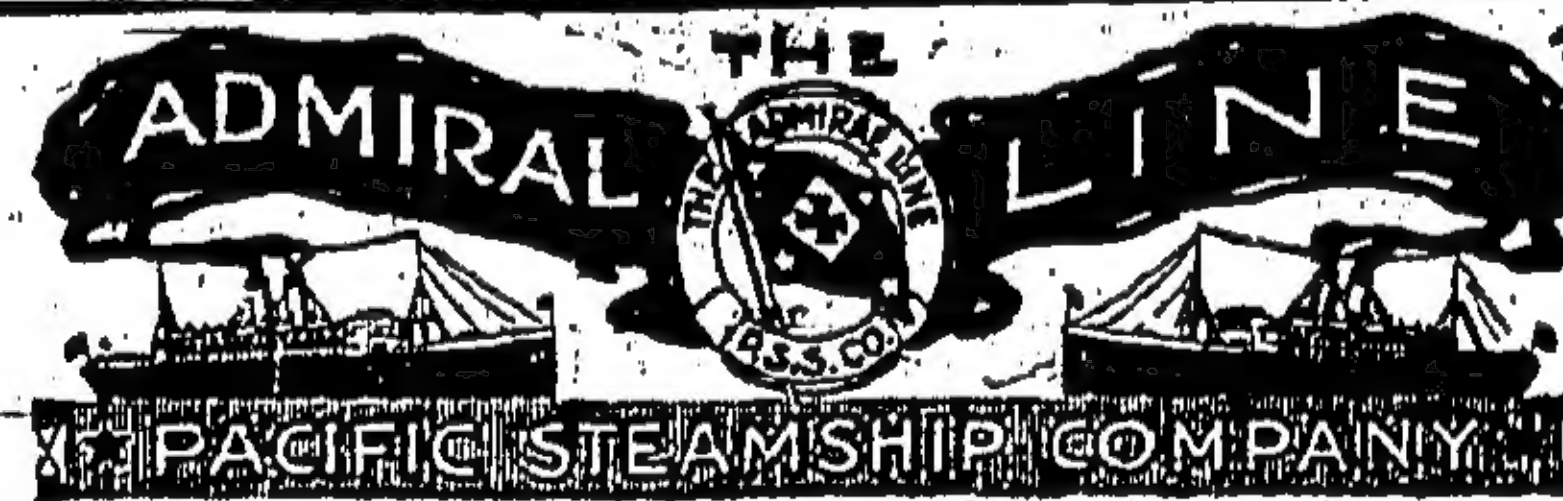
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Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Passes Measuring not more than 5ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODFREY & DONALD, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

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"END COVE"	About July	15th.
"WHELAN"	About July	20th.
"ELDKILL"	About July	25th.
"ELKTON"	About Aug.	10th.

For PORTLAND direct.

"ABERCO"	About July	4th.
"PAWLET"	About July	10th.

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"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

15,000 tons.

15,000 tons.

11,000 tons.

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via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

Aug. 19th.

July 22nd.

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
PERSIA MARU	9,000	July 8th
KOREA MARU	20,000	July 14th
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	Aug. 10th (from Yokohama)

* Calling at Keelung

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, BALINO CRUZ, BAILEA, ALLASCO, ARICA

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
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ANYO MARU	15,500	Sept. 5th
SEIYOMARU	14,000	Nov. 9th

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Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.
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DESTINATION STEAMER & DEPARTURE SAILING DATE.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & "AMAZON" 19,000 On or about 15th July.

YOKOHAMA "PAUL LUCAT" On or about 20th July.

SHANGHAI (Only) "MAREUILLES" via

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, "PORTHOS" 20,000 On or about 23th June.

DIBOUTI, SUZ, "PORT SAID"

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

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Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"HIMALAYA MARU" (Call Marcellus) Sunday, 11th July.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"MEXICO MARU" Sunday, 8th Aug.

"CHICAGO MARU" Tuesday, 14th Sept.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"BURMA MARU" Sunday, 18th July.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service

"SHIBEN MARU" Friday, 2nd July

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands

"MADRAS MARU" Saturday, 28th June

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Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago

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"ARIZONA MARU" Saturday, 17th July

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

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JAPAN PORTS—Mol, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokosuka.

"KOSOKU MARU" (Yokohama & Kobe) Wednesday, 22nd June.

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have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbor Office.

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"KOSHI MARU" Thursday, 1st July

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LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

HONGKONG

TO

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

Days Inwards	ABOUT	SAILING	ABOUT
SS. WEST MONTOP	July 10th.	SS. WEST MONTOP	July 12th
SS. WEST HIKI	Aug. 10th.	SS. WEST HIKI	Aug. 12th

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